Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 14,055. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DR. GALLAGHER'S RETURN

HOME FROM HIS ENGLISH PRISON A RAVING MANIAC.

Repulsed His Sister and Kicked His Brother—Force Needed to Restrain Him—Doctors Say He Bears Evidence of Inhuman Treatment—A Wreck Physically as Well as Mentally—To be Sent to an Institution.

The gates of the gloomy prison on Portland Island, England, closed thirteen years ago on Dr. Thomas Gallagher of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. He was young then, and his associates regarded him as a brilliant man in the medical profession.

Treason was the crime of which he was convicted. His sentence was for life.

Pardon and banishment were granted to him by the British Government Aug. 28, and yesterday he reached New-York City on the American Liner St. Paul, insane, and doctors say the light of reason will never dawn for him again.

On his body are many bruises. Three of his ribs were broken, and then carelessly set, the doctors say, and the claim of his friends is that British brutality is responsible for his mental ruin.

He was sent to prison for alleged connection with an attempt to force the English Government, by the use of dynamite, to grant the demands of Irishmen for the freedom of their country.

Irishmen took up his cause as soon as his doom was pronounced, and with organizations all over the world struggled to obtain liberty for him. Americans were strong in the movement, and it was largely through their strength that the life locks on his cell were broken.

No Joy in the Reception.

Victorious in this effort, they planned a great reception for the man they considered a martyr. With flags and banners streaming from every pole of an Annex ferryboat, and with a band playing the airs of Ireland's Moore, they sailed down the bay to greet him. But when they saw the wreck of a man, in whose eyes there was no sign of reason, who regarded the advances and greetings of friends as only fresh attempts to punish him, who pushed aside with gibbering denunciation all his nearest and dearest, who fought the doctors who were caring for him, and dashed frenzied but free through the ship they silenced the notes of joy.

Sounds of Rejoicings Stilled.

Old friends, whose faces had beamed with pleasure when the great ship was sighted, burst into tears and felt no shame in their weakness. The sounds of rejoicing were stilled, and it was a sad-hearted half a thousand that followed the St. Paul to her pier.

It was such a grief as the friends of Ireland have not experienced in many years of factional bickering, for in the party that had gone to welcome Dr. Gallagher were men who had been bitter enemies.

Friends of peaceful agitation for Ireland's alleviation joined hands with others of their race who would blow the British sovereignty into history. Parnellites were united in a common sorrow with the enemies of the Parliamentary general. Dillonites and Healeyites were friends for the time being. Fenians and members of the Clan-na-Gael were as brothers to those for whom they had often expressed hatred.

Over them all floated the flag of green with the harp of gold and that other flag adopted at the Irish Convention in Chicago last September—bars of green, white, and orange—which was planned to typify Irish harmony. The green is for all Ireland, the orange for the Unionist North, and the white for peace.

Those Who Went Down the Bay.

The members of the welcoming committee and of the various Irish and Irish-American organizations in this and many other cities began to gather at the Barge Office soon after 6 o'clock, although the plan was to start not before 9. Stories of Dr. Gallagher's mental breakdown were passed about the crowd, but there was scarcely a man there who was prepared for the hopelessness that was soon to be revealed.

His Relatives There.

All the pardoned man's relatives were there. They were his brothers, James, Daniel, and Michael Gallagher; Miss Katherine Gallagher, his sister; Mrs. Rose of Buffalo, sister; Miss Agnes Gallagher, niece; Mrs. Kate Connolly, sister; Thomas Connolly, nephew; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Doherty, William McGibney, and Frank Connolly, cousins.

Among the prominent men representing Irish societies were: William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance; O'Connor McLaughlin, Secretary; Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Michael Kerwin, Thomas F. Wagner, representing the Brooklyn district in which Dr. Gallagher lived; Timothy J. Campbell, Joseph P. Kiely, John Curtin Kent, who was pardoned after serving twelve years in a British prison; Peter Ryan, Thomas Brennan, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the Rev. Bernard F. Brady, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Col. James Moran of the Irish Volunteers, Edward T. McCrystal, Matthew Smith, former Supervisor of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn; Edward O'Meagher Condon, Acting Commissioner of Immigration Edward F. McSweeny, Dr. P. J. McKeon, Patrick Hyde, Matthew O'Farrell, Matthew Brady, James Foley, William Prendergast, Owen Foley of Greenpoint, P. J. Cody, William G. Fisher, Martin Walsh, Mortimer Sullivan, and John J. Joyce, Secretary of the United County Societies.

Every division of the Irish National Alliance was represented. There were delegates from Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Bridgeport, Jersey City, Elizabeth, N. J., and Newark, and in the party were representatives of all the thirty-two counties of Ireland.

British Emblem Torn Down.

With the band playing F. Nicholas Crouch's beautiful song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," the party prepared to start. Somebody shouted "Wait!" and then, speechless with indignation, pointed to a flagstaff from which a union jack of Great Britain was snapping in the crisp morning air.

"Down with it! Tear it down!" shouted a dozen voices, and in a second the flag was on the deck. The band, which had stopped during the excitement, went to work again, and the Annex steamed down the bay.

The St. Paul had not then been sighted,

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FAILURE OF A MONTANA BANK.

First National of Helena Unable to Meet Demands upon It.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 4.—The failure of the First National Bank of this city was announced this morning by the posting of a notice that the bank was unable to meet withdrawals demanded of it. The notice was signed by E. D. Edgerton, Vice President and manager, who says that creditors will be paid in full. The Directors refuse to talk(and no statement of assets and liabilities has been made.

It is said the failure is due to the bank's inability to realize on assets to cover demands of Eastern creditors. Heavy demands have been made on the bank for the last week, it is said, and coming so close together have caused trouble.

The bank's capital surplus is $1,000,000. It is the United States depository, with large United States funds on hands. Its officers are S. T. Hauser, President; E. D. Edgerton, Vice President and Manager, and George Hill, Assistant Cashier. Its Directors are among the strongest men in Helena.

The failure was not a surprise to all, for it was current talk on the streets last night that the bank would not open to-day. The officials tried to suppress the rumors, hoping that the bank might open, and if it did they wanted to avoid a run.

The A. J. Davis estate, famous for the litigation over the millions left by Davis, owns 55 per cent. of the capital of the bank, and it was reported here last night that young A. J. Davis, whose possession of the stock was allowed a few weeks ago by the claimants after a long fight, was coming from Butte with the cash to tide over the bank. Davis came, but the bank did not open.

The failure of the bank caused no panic, the other banks being in good condition. The First National failed in 1893.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Acting Controller Coffin was to-day advised of the failure of the First National Bank of Helena, Mon. This bank is one of the largest in the West, ex-Gov. Hauser being its President. The liabilities are stated at $3,458,000, as follows: Capital, $800,000; surplus profits, $208,000; due other banks, $395,000; bills payable, $125,000; individual deposits, $2,930,000.

Bank Examiner Flynn has been placed in charge of the bank. Its failure is due to the inability of its officers to realize on its assets.

PARDON FOR JOHN BARDSLEY.

Reasons for the Clemency Extended to the Embezzler.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Board of Pardons to-day recommended a pardon in the case of John Bardsley, the ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was sentenced July 2, 1891, to fifteen years' imprisonment for embezzling the city funds.

Bardsley confessed having loaned public money, speculating with it and receiving interest on the money in his care as City Treasurer of Philadelphia. The amount of his embezzlement was estimated, at the time of his sentence, as $553,835.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The pardon of John Bardsley, the defaulting City Treasurer of Philadelphia, was recommended by United States Senator Quay, and it is favored by the Senator's followers in this city and throughout the State generally. It is not opposed by any faction of the Republican Party of the State, but it is a fact that in this city the element known as the anti-combine, through its leaders in the different wards, has been active in securing signatures to the petitions with which Gov. Hastings and the Pardon Board have been inundated for nearly a year.

Politicians, in discussing the pardon, generally express the opinion that a promise was made to Bardsley, or at least implied, at the time he received his sentence, that he should be liberated when the Republican Party should again obtain control of the State administration, Gov. Pattison being in office when Bardsley's crimes were unearthed. The impression, therefore, is that Senator Quay is acting in pursuance of this promise, although no one has said that he personally was a party to it. The story is current, however, that since the Senatorial investigating committee was appointed to inquire into the Governmental affairs of Philadelphia Bardsley has frequently given pointers to the committee, and intimations have been thrown out to the effect that if he were out of jail he would be in a position to furnish valuable information that would materially aid the investigation. As the investigation was started with a view to aiding the Quay, or anti-combine, faction, Bardsley's willingness to help it along is understood to have been the means which at first interested Senator Quay in the movement to effect the ex-City Treasurer's release from the penitentiary.

Bardsley's knowledge of past events and secret schemes that have been consummated in the city's Councils and other departments of the Municipal Government, it is said, would establish connecting links between occurrences of his time and those of to-day. It is these connections that the Senatorial committee and the anti-combine, or Quay, leaders are groping for.

Another reason for the anti-combine's efforts in behalf of the convict official is found in the fact that David Martin, the leader of the administration wing of the party, has deserted Bardsley in his extremity. As there are thousands of citizens who sympathize with the ex-Treasurer, the anti-combiners expect to capture their votes and influence them in their battle against their factional foes.

No Foreigners Need Apply.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 4.—To relieve the labor and business situation and allay the feeling caused by the importation of laborers by F. L. Allen, sewer contractor, the contractors for a section, the Cumberland Construction Company, announces that it will hire none but Woonsocket residents, and all such who are able bodied can apply. Nearly every grocer, marketman, and baker in the city has signed a petition to-day that the City Council find work for the unemployed. The daily papers are enrolling the names and residences of all unemployed residents who present themselves at their offices. These lists are to be presented to the City Council next week.

Sealers Caught in Prohibited Waters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received a telegram stating that the revenue cutter Perry, Capt. Smith, had captured three schooners, one American and two British, sealing in prohibited area in Bering Sea. The schooners were the Ainoka and the Beatrice, British, and the Joseph C. Swan, American. The two former were turned over to the commander of the British warship Pheasant, at Unalaska, and the latter sent to her home port in the United States for trial.

LI'S DAY IN WASHINGTON

VISITED THE CAPITOL AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

Paintings of Historical Scenes Deeply Impressed the Viceroy, but He Was Anxious to See a Portrait of Gen. Grant—His Call on Secretary Carlisle Developed into the Most Important Event of the Day—Li's Address at the Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Li Hung Chang had his first cup of tea at 5 o'clock this morning and his regular breakfast at 6:30. He slept soundly all night, and announced this morning that he felt equal to a big day's sightseeing. His cooks had started the fire in the banquet room range at the Arlington before 4 o'clock, and they were chopping and slicing and cooking away long before Washingtonians awoke.

They are going to seize the opportunity afforded by the comprehensive culinary facilities provided for them, not only to prepare elaborate meals for the Viceroy during his stay here, but will prepare as much as possible to last him across the country until they reach the galley of the transpacific steamer.

After his breakfast, the Viceroy announced that he did not feel like hanging around his superb apartments all morning receiving officials, as had been mapped out in the programme, but would like to see the Capitol if he had time before keeping his appointment at the Chinese Legation. So the carriages were ordered, and promptly at 9 o'clock the party rode away from the hotel.

Li Hung Chang, Gen. Ruger, John W. Foster, and Dr. Mak, who acted as interpreter for the morning, were in the first carriage, which was followed by a carriage containing the chair and four hotel porters and bearers. Other carriages came behind, with Lord Li, Capt. Mills, Mr. Drew, and a dozen members of the suite.

The drive was past the Patent Office and Pension Office, which were pointed out in passing to the east front of the Capitol, which was viewed, and the party alighted at the Senate steps. The Viceroy took his chair, which was carried up the steps through the bronze doors, Mr. Foster and Dr. Mak explaining things as they went.

Housecleaning at the Capitol.

The entire Capitol was undergoing its Summer renovation, the new floors and ventilation system were being put in the Senate chamber, and a visit would have been more impressive at another season, but the Viceroy took a deep interest in everything. His first question was asked in the President's room, which was unusually bare of furniture. He wanted to know whether the President was there every day, and was much astonished when told that the President used it but once for a few hours annually.

He was carried to the rotunda, where he left his chair and went around examining the historical paintings minutely. He is very fond of paintings, and the scenes in each had to be explained thoroughly. He became deeply interested in the story of Pocahontas, which had to be related in full. The first military subject he happened to strike was the surrender of Burgoyne, which led him to ask if Grant were in it, and when told that he was not he wanted to know where Grant was at the time.

In the library he viewed the stacks of books with evident interest, and, when introduced to Librarian Spofford, he took a great fancy to him. He asked how old he was.

"Seventy," replied Mr. Spofford.

"You must have many books in your head," declared Li.

"But many more out of it," the Librarian responded.

"But you must be a very wise man," persisted Li.

"No, I know comparatively little," and at this Li laughed, and directed that Lo Fing Luh, his confidential secretary, be specially presented to Mr. Spofford.

Li Fond of Emerson's Works.

Mr. Spofford asked Lo if he were a book man, and when Li learned of this he said: "No, not the book man, the book worm." Lo told Mr. Spofford he was reading Emerson and translating passages from the American philosopher for the Viceroy, who was much pleased with him.

Then the chair was moved out on the Capitol portico, where the magnificent panorama of Washington was spread out. The atmosphere was exceptionally clear. Fort Myer and Arlington, over on the Virginia hills, being as vividly visible as if but a mile away. The Viceroy was charmed with the scene.

Presently he began asking about the Washington Monument, what it cost, how they built it, how did it compare with other high structures, and ended by declaring that he should go up to the top to-morrow and see for himself if all that was told him was true.

After the Viceroy had a smoke, the party was led through Statuary Hall, where the statues of distinguished Americans did not interest the Viceroy after he found Gen. Grant's was not there. He wondered why there was no statue of Grant anywhere in Washington, but when told there was a fine painting of him at the White House, said he would not go away without seeing it.

Liked the Press Gallery.

In the House of Representatives the gorgeous gallery over the Speaker's desk attracted his attention, and when told it was reserved for the press, he laughingly noted that it was finer than those of the President and the Diplomatic Corps.

He was asked if he wanted to go over the library, which was possibly the finest building in the country, but when he found that it was unfinished, and had only 600 Chinese books in it, he said he was too old to read English, and thought he had better go to the legation, where he was due.

The carriages were re-entered, Gen. Ruger, Lord Li, and Dr. Mak going with the Viceroy, followed by another carriage containing the principal secretaries, while Mr. Foster returned to the hotel with the remainder of the suite.

The Viceroy was driven directly across town to the Legation, at the head of Fourteenth Street, where Gen. Ruger left him for a private conference with Minister Yang Yü. After a strictly business conversation, lasting about an hour, an elaborate Chinese luncheon was served in the state dining room, at which only the following sat down: Earl Li and Minister Yang Yü, the Viceroy's two adopted sons,

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MYSTERIOUS DRIVING ACCIDENT

Unknown Young Woman Probably Fatally Injured.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 4.—A girl about twenty-two years of age was brought to the Hackensack Hospital this evening suffering from injuries from which it is thought she can not recover. She has a severe fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. She is unconscious. No one knows her name nor the name of the man who was in her company when she met with the accident.

The man who accompanied her was of middle age, well dressed, and prosperous looking. According to the story obtained from him, it would appear that he belonged in Paterson, and that the girl, so far as he knew, lived in Passaic. According to the man's story, he was driving when he overtook the young woman on the road. She entered the buggy with him, and they drove toward this place. When a short distance outside this village the woman, who was driving, made an attempt to turn, and in doing so cramped one of the front wheels under the carriage and the buggy was upset. She struck on a rock, causing her injuries. The man escaped injury.

The man seemed greatly exercised over the affair. He declined to give his name, and left saying he was going to Passaic to try and ascertain who the girl was. The doctors say the woman will die.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAFE.

Rumor of an Accident the Regular Yearly Sensation.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 4.—The President went to Falmouth to-day, and, in company with Secretary Olney, spent the day fresh-water fishing in one of the ponds there. Accordingly, there is no truth in the report, which originated in the West, that some accident had befallen the President.

Once every year since the President has been here similar reports have been circulated, and in every instance they have come from different points. It is believed here that these false reports are made solely to affect the stock and money markets, for certainly it would be impossible for anything serious to happen him without its first being known here.

The Oneida sailed this morning for Quissett, returning with the President this evening.

DEMANDED ALL THE CASH.

Hysterical Stranger Overpowered by Cashier and Superintendent.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 4.—G. A. R. Dalton, the cashier of the Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, was alone in his office this morning. A well-dressed man came in and demanded all the cash there was in the safe.

Dalton, when he recovered from his astonishment, refused, and then the man seized a chair to attack the cashier. Superintendent Paul H. Grimm was passing and he saw the two men struggling. Running into the office, he seized Dalton's assailant, and, with the assistance of Dalton, succeeded in overpowering him.

About 500 employes were in the works. The man was bordering on hysteria and refused to give his name. He is believed to be insane, and an examination will be held to determine his mental condition.

WELCOMED TO WASHINGTON.

Department Employes Give Secretary Francis a Hearty Reception.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary of the Interior Francis looked a trifle fatigued at noon to-day, the result of shaking the hands of about every employe in the department. All morning a steady stream from the big building filed into his office, after which clerks and other employes from the branch offices in outer buildings followed.

Mrs. Francis and her two eldest sons were present during the reception. She was dressed in black and sat in one corner of the big office, intently watching the scene and talking at intervals to one of her sons. After the presentations were concluded the new Secretary began the duties of his office.

EXCITING ARKANSAS CAMPAIGN

Monday's Election to be the Most Important in Many Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—The Arkansas State election will be held Monday, the 7th inst., and will be one of the hottest political contests that have been fought in this State since the days of reconstruction. There are four tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Populist, and Prohibition. The first two are headed by Col. Daniel W. Jones and L. Remmel, respectively, while Col. Abner W. Files heads the Populist ticket.

Said He Had Just Come from Heaven.

Thomas Low of 348 Third Avenue was removed from his home last night to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. He is thirty-four years old, and was for ten years a clerk in the reception department of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. It was noticed about a month ago that he was acting queerly, and he was sent home to take a rest. He became worse recently. He declared that he had been dead and had been restored to life again. He became very violent yesterday afternoon, and it took four men to hold him. Then he was afraid that his sister Mamie was trying to shoot him. He could not be quieted, and his father, Charles Low, had him taken to the hospital. At the hospital he said that he had just come to earth from heaven to make a short visit and enlighten the people regarding Paradise.

U. S. Grant's Cottage Dedicated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The U. S. Grant cottage building, on the grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, was dedicated yesterday afternoon as a part of the exercises of the State Fair, which is in progress there. The cabin in which Gen. Grant was born in Clermont County was bought by Henry T. Chittenden, a wealthy citizen of Columbus, eight years ago and was presented to the State Board of Agriculture. It was removed by boat and rail from the banks of the Ohio, in Clermont County, where it had stood for more than seventy years, and placed on these grounds by Mr. Chittenden. A building incloses and protects it. Addresses were made by Gov. Bushnell and Mr. Chittenden.

FLAG DAY ON BROADWAY

SOUND-MONEY BUNTING THROWN TO THE BREEZE.

Buildings from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-third Dazzling with a Profusion of Flags and Five Big Emblems Thrown Across Broadway at Once—A Parade Celebrates the Display of Colors—Leading Firms That Got Up the Festival.

McKinley and Hobart banners were hung out "on the outer walls" in Broadway yesterday afternoon. There was a dazzling display of the National colors and of banners bearing the names of the Republican candidates all the way from Seventeenth to Twenty-third Street.

A half dozen large banners and hundreds of small ones were flung to the breeze at 5 o'clock. The effect was startling. Thousands of cards had been sent out the day before announcing the fête of flags and inviting the public to be on Broadway, between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets, at 5 o'clock. By the hour named the street was crowded, awaiting the novel spectacle.

Suddenly enormous banners, some of them thirty-six feet long, were unfurled, and at the same time the smaller flags were waved furiously. It presented a beautiful and impressive sight.

Most of the banners were the National colors, having at the end a strip bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart. Some were plain flags, and others were campaign banners.

There was no speechmaking, but the Eighth Regiment Band, playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," headed a procession of several thousand business men that marched from Seventeenth Street up Broadway. The procession halted at every block, and as it paused more banners were unfurled.

There was a large crowd along the line of march, which cheered lustily whenever another group of banners was displayed. The people were enthusiastic and shouted for McKinley and Hobart.

The police were on hand to preserve order, but there was no disturbance of any kind.

In the procession were the employes of firms along that part of Broadway. The following were observed as being represented:

Allison & Lamson, Central Fire-Proofing Company, Howard & Cockshaw, Pach Brothers, White & Major, Louis C. Woehling Company, Howard Sterling Company, Merrill Brothers, Wilson Brothers, Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company, Nederland Life Insurance Company, Whiting Manufacturing Company, D. B. Bedell & Co., Whittemore Brothers, D. S. Hess & Co., H. Wunderlich & Co., Amzi Lyon & Co., Alexander Morton & Co., McLaughlin Brothers, Hubbard & Brother, T. G. Brown & Sons, Redlich & Co., T. B. Clark & Co., Geoffrey & Co., Gorham Manufacturing Company, W. & J. Sloane, Arnold, Constable & Co., Aitken, Son & Co., C. H. Ditson & Co., Reed & Barton, Marcus & Co., Keys & Lockwood, the William P. Montague Company, Earl & Wilson, E. A. Morrison & Son, Decker Brothers, Dunlap & Co., Park & Tilford, Harris Brothers, Van Gaasbeek & Arkell, A. A. Vantine & Co., Johnson & Faulkner, Dominick & Haff, Lord & Taylor, and W. H. Jackson & Co.

The ceremonies were arranged by William P. Montague of 874 Broadway.

Among the contributors were Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Park & Tilford, Aitken, Son & Co., A. A. Vantine & Co., W. & J. Sloane, Whiting Manufacturing Company, Dominick & Haff, Gorham Manufacturing Company, H. F. Bindsell, R. Durlap, William P. Montague, and others.

An impressive contrast was presented at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. Down Broadway was a forest of McKinley sound-money banners. The only Popocratic or free-silver banner in the neighborhood was the St. John flag, which was twisted into a big string and hung drooping from its pole.

The following message was telegraphed to Major McKinley by W. P. Montague, and a press dispatch from Canton says that he read it with much satisfaction:

"The business men of Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third Street, will unfurl to-day an American flag, bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, in every block. We wish you could honor the event with your presence. Accept our best wishes for your election by an overwhelming majority."

NEW-YORK BISCUIT OFFICIALS.

Resignations Followed by the Election of New Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The resignations of George T. Smith as Director, of J. H. Moore as Director and Second Vice President, and of George P. Johnson as Director and Treasurer were tendered and accepted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Biscuit Company, held in this city this afternoon. George H. Webster and James D. Mason were elected to fill the vacancies in the Directory caused by the resignations of Smith and Johnson, and Mr. Webster was also elected Treasurer. A successor to J. H. Moore will be elected later.

Race Horse Attacks a Driver.

A man was exercising a trotting horse on the race track at Guttenberg yesterday.

The horse suddenly shied and threw the driver out of the sulky. While the man was lying on the ground, dazed, the horse made a vicious attack on him, tearing off his clothing and biting his left hand until it looked like pulp.

Hotel Keeper Hamburger and a number of stablemen beat the horse off with balesticks. The injured man's hand was bandaged and he came to this city for medical attendance.

Canadians Object to Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 4.—The Dominion Millers' Association, in annual meeting here, has adopted a resolution expressing strong opposition to any change in the tariff on wheat and flour, and also to reciprocity with the United States in wheat and flour, holding that such reciprocity would result in great loss and injury to farmers and millers of Canada.

A strong deputation of members of the association will go to Ottawa to express its views to the Government.

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Steamer Shaw Floats from Her Dock a Mass of Flames.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 4.—The steamer E. P. Shaw which attracted so much attention throughout the State by her violation of the recent mandate against Sunday excursions issued by the Railroad Commissioners and by the local Police Commissioners, was burned to the water's edge this afternoon at her wharf, at Dighton Rock Park.

She left here at 2 o'clock, with 100 persons aboard, and arrived at Dighton Rock Park at 3:15. At 4:40 she caught fire near the boilers, and before anything could be done to prevent the spread of the flames, her guy lines had been severed, and she floated, a mass of flames, across Taunton River, and grounded on the opposite shore. Considerable wind was blowing at the time. A fireman was nearly suffocated when taken out.

GIRL BICYCLIST'S HEAD CUT.

In Another Collision a Youth Is Struck Insensible.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 4.—Richard Potter, son of President John A. Potter of the Patchogue Bank, was injured while bicycle riding on Ocean Avenue last night, in collision with an unknown bicyclist, who was walking by the side of his wheel. Potter was thrown, and was picked up insensible. He was badly cut about the face and received a good shaking-up.

Miss Maria Smith and George Weeks were also in collision on Ocean Avenue. Weeks was "scorching," and ran into Miss Smith with full force. She was thrown from her wheel and received a deep cut over her left eye, but Weeks was unhurt.

INDIANA'S SILVER SERVICE.

To be Presented to the Cruiser at Tompkinsville, Sept. 21.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The magnificent silver service for the battleship Indiana, a gift from the State after which she is named, will be presented by Gov. Matthews to the vessel at Tompkinsville, N. Y., on the 21st inst.

Capt. Evans, commanding the Indiana, has invited Assistant Secretary McAdoo to receive the gift. Mr. McAdoo has promised to do so if he can get away from the Navy Department. In case he can, he intends to give Gov. Matthews and his party a cruise around New-York and the bay in one of the small vessels, probably the Dolphin.

FOUND THE PETRIFIED BODY.

Shapleigh's Absence Partially Explained After Nearly Three Years.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 4.—The petrified body of Henry C. Shapleigh, a messenger of Merritt's Express Company, who, on Oct. 10, 1893, left his home in Salem to buy a newspaper and never came back, was found yesterday in a bog hole at "Paradise Crossing," this city. It was well preserved and easily recognizable. A rope was around the neck. In the pockets were keys, three knives, and $11 in banknotes.

Shapleigh was sixty years old. The only explanation given for his departure from home is that illness might have turned his mind.

Boy Jockey's Thigh Fractured.

James Keefe, a fifteen-year-old stable boy employed by James Gilpin, the race-horse owner, was removed from the stable at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday to the Kings County Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the left thigh. The boy was exercising a horse at the track Thursday. He was thrown violently against the inside rail of the track. He is in a precarious condition.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather this morning, followed by showers in the afternoon; easterly winds.

The area of high pressure last night had moved from Wisconsin to the St. Lawrence Valley. The second high area had moved from north of Montana to Wyoming. A trough of low pressure extended from Texas to Manitoba.

Rain had fallen on the Middle Gulf and Middle Atlantic coast, in New-England, the Missouri, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature was lower in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New-England, and in the Northwest, and it had risen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected to-day in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions, slowly rising temperature in the Atlantic States and lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	58	64	64
6 A. M.	54	62	58
9 A. M.	56	67	60
12 M.	62	74	64
4 P. M.	67	72	68
6 P. M.	67	65	68
9 P. M.	67	64	63
12 P. M.	68	62	63

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau.....63
Corresponding date 1895.....68
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....69

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 8, Column 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—This community was startled this morning by the intelligence that the Rev. T. F. Reeser, pastor of the Lutheran Church, and John D. Love, a well-known merchant, had been drowned last night in the Juniata River, five miles below this city. The bodies were found in shallow water this morning, and as both were good swimmers, grave suspicions of foul play have arisen. Coroner McCartney will hold an inquest to-day.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—C. Wight, for years Director of Music at the Lyceum Theatre, one of the best-known musicians in this section, became temporarily insane to-day while calling on Miss Minnie Chappell. When left alone in the room he took the pictures, rugs, and sofa pillows and started a fire with them in an open grate. His condition is not believed to be serious.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 4.—Dog poisoners have this week poisoned a score of valuable Newfoundland and bird dogs in Middlefield, Conn. Hen fanciers have also had prize fowls poisoned. All efforts to ferret out the perpetrators have failed.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—William F. Slocum, a prominent Boston lawyer, was killed this morning at Newtonville by an express train while attempting to cross the track. He was seventy-five years old.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—Charles Murphy, a laborer, was killed by lightning last evening. His body was found this morning in the bottom of a rowboat by Thomas Horan.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS WELL PLEASED WITH THEIR WORK.

Their Action at Indianapolis Sure to Produce Valuable Results at the Polls—Ticket and Platform of a Character to Command Support Throughout the Country—The National Democratic Party Entered on a Course of Great Usefulness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Gen. Palmer, the National Democratic candidate for President, and Gen. Buckner, the candidate for Vice President, left Indianapolis for their homes in Illinois and Kentucky this afternoon after nearly all the delegates to the convention had departed. Both candidates are proud of the responsibility that was imposed upon them when they were honored with the nominations made with so much unanimity by so superb a convention. The certainty that neither can be elected does not in the slightest degree restrain the enthusiasm in the cause manifested by the two grizzled old war horses of the Democracy.

The delegates to-day were satisfied more thoroughly, if possible, than they were yesterday, with the incidents and results of the convention. They saw that they had named the best ticket of the year, and that they had presented the best platform yet announced by any party in 1896, stronger on finance than the Republican platform—more positive and direct on several points. Remembering the glowing spirit with which the platform was adopted and yielding to the inspiration of its words, the delegates believed the candidates would prepare speeches of acceptance to be used at Louisville Sept. 12, when they will be formally notified, that must have a convincing effect upon many Democrats who hastily and thoughtlessly have been lured away by the false beacon erected at Chicago.

Have a Right to be Proud.

The candidates are entitled to be proud on many accounts, and one of them is that they were named by 824 delegates, while Bryan was named by 650, or a "rump" convention. Both the candidates are old men, but both are vigorous enough to bear all the fatigue they ought to be called upon to endure as leaders. They are the candidates, however, of a convention in which young men were the controlling factors—no boys, but men who had arrived at years of discretion, if not of gray hairs. The convention included many such young Democrats who have no patience with the silver body nor any of its allied vagaries, and who have been rejected by and have deserted the party that has been used as a Populist annex. Some of these young and vigorous men are to be in charge of the Democratic campaign, and it is an assurance of wise energy on the part of the Campaign Committee to find among its members J. N. Falkner of Alabama, Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, Ben Cable of Illinois, F. W. U. Cutcheon of Minnesota, L. C. Krandhoff of Missouri, Euclid Martin of Nebraska, William J. Curtis of New-Jersey, Charles Tracey of New-York, W. H. Creamer of Vermont, Hugh C. Wallace of Washington, and Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin.

What Will Mr. Hill Do?

Many Democrats here have expressed curiosity to know what Senator Hill will do about the platform and candidates of the convention. They have read in the newspaper reports here the statement by ex-Gov. Flower that Senator Hill will go to the Buffalo Convention to control it for sound money. There is an impression that he may not be successful. What will he do in the event of the acceptance of the Populist platform and candidates?

He has said: "I am a Democrat, but I am not a revolutionist."

The Democrats at Indianapolis have echoed that sentiment, but they have not followed their expression of opinion by accepting the revolutionary platform and candidates. It is plain there is no word or thought in the Indianapolis platform that Hill can refuse to approve. There is no advocacy of an income tax in it, and in it the Senator can find nothing but respect for the Supreme Court in place of the Populist proposition to ride down the Constitution and tradition by packing the court to sustain political legislation.

Probably no other party, formed with the belief that it could not secure the election of its candidates, ever went into a political battle with so much of the spirit usually felt by those who are most confident of success. This was shown yesterday in the convention when F. W. Lehman of Missouri was urging the nomination of Gen. Bragg. Several delegates protested, when he declared that "We will not elect anybody," with shouts of "No! no!" and since the convention Mr. Lehman has admitted that the criticism was justified. What he was thinking was that it would be impossible to elect either a President or a Vice President.

May Elect Some of Their Candidates.

But he was well aware, as were many of the delegates, that there were good reasons for believing that the National Democratic Party might elect Electors in several States, that they might elect State officers if there should be good political management, and that, when it should come to the nomination and election of representatives in Congress, there would be ground for hoping that the party might be represented in the Fifty-fifth Congress by Democrats who could be depended upon every time to vote against repudiation, revolution, and a debased currency.

The National Committee of the National Democracy will have occasion to follow this matter up closely in a great many districts. In several States it is probable an effort will be made to agree with Republicans where the votes of Democrats with those of Republicans would elect a sound-money candidate to join for sound money reciprocally. It will be the expectation of Democrats, where they are the larger body of voters, to secure the assistance of Republicans to elect sound-money Democrats over Bryanites and straight-out Populists.

Useful Work in the East.

In the Eastern and Middle States it is believed by the National Democratic Committee that not one Democrat can be elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress who shall not receive the indorsement of the sound-money Democrats. Applied to New-York State this reckoning is good. With a full

sound-money vote, it would be hard to elect one Democratic candidate for Congress who would ask for an election as an avowed free-silver man. If it be one of the missions of the National Democratic Party to prevent, it is plain that it may be very useful in preventing misrepresentations of New-York in the next House of Representatives.

Indianapolis has reason to be proud of having had the convention. The delegates were glad this city was selected for the gathering, and it is but natural that the newspapers are printing paragraphs of the most candid kind of appreciation of Indianapolis courtesy, hospitality, convenience, and fair treatment. Nearly all the assurances made in the conference that located the convention were fulfilled. The hotel proprietors made the guests as comfortable as they could, and considering the crush and the embarrassing demand for a bath with each room, they did not advance their rates, because they had opportunity to do so. The weather could not have been better. The convention hall was as large as any convention hall should be, unless the presence of fifteen or twenty thousand spectators with marked preferences is regarded as indispensable to guide National delegates in selecting the best men. The advantages secured by holding a convention in a hall less spacious than the Chicago Coliseum was made the subject of editorial comment in The Journal (Republican) today, and the gain in good order and the proper transaction of business secured in the Tomlinson Hall convention are considered to be a good subject for further serious consideration.

A Bad-Mannered Newspaper.

In one particular the promises held out for Indianapolis were not kept. It was promised the newspapers would report fully and fairly events and proceedings, and it was supposed the promise would be kept with the highly commendable regard for the relation of host and guest that was observed in St. Louis by all the newspapers toward both the Republican and Populist Conventions. Indianapolis could not help the conspicuous and foolish breaches of hospitality by The Sentinel, the Bryanite morning paper, committed from day to day. It was only a case of bad manners that a courteous city could not be held responsible for. When one comes to think of it, it was not without its compensations. If The Sentinel had been fair and true, and not studiously unfair and false, the opinion might have been justified that it was so confident of success that it could afford to see all without extenuation or malice. But the effort to belittle the convention to its own circle of readers, while the two great press associations were competing with each other to give the country the fullest account of a convention regarded worth as much space in the newspapers as any of its predecessors, makes the mistake of The Sentinel look like journalistic folly, as well as a breach of hospitality.

Silly and Offensive Jibes.

A few samples of the offensive references made to-day in the paper owned by President Cleveland's Consul General to Paris will suggest the propriety of imitation of the example of Hoke Smith.

"The speakers and the audience," it was said in a report of the convention, "were dealers in gold. Silk hats, diamond studs, and patent-leather shoes glistened in the sunlight and surrounded the groups with a glitter that was dazzling."

The reporter was dazzled by his own imagination, and The Sentinel appealed to the prejudice and class feeling upon which Bryan so greatly depends by asserting that at the hour when the laborers were getting their lunch the delegates were entering the convention hall to begin business, having "just left their beds, their breakfasts, their cigars, and their morning papers."

That may strike the Indianapolis workingmen who read The Sentinel as deplorable, but the same words could have been printed truthfully of any National Convention held this year.

ACTIVE FIGHT PROPOSED.

Chairman Bynum Says Speakers Will Be Supplied on Demand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Chairman W. D. Bynum of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party announces that the headquarters will be situated in Chicago, with a branch in New-York.

This decision was reached at a conference of leaders in the sound-money movement held in the quarters of the National Committee, at the Grand Hotel, this forenoon. There had been strong talk of locating the headquarters here. No reason for the change has been given. It is conceded by the active men in the movement that the main fight is to be made in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Chicago was decided to be the best location from which to direct the campaign.

Mr. Bynum will name the Executive Committee of the National Committee in a few days, and active work will be begun. Literature will be circulated and speakers put in the field. Both candidates will be called upon to make some speeches, but no oratorical tour will be attempted.

Gen. Buckner has been through nearly every campaign in the past forty years, and is still a strong and effective speaker. His unique personality, it is thought, will have not a little to do with the campaign. Both candidates, however, are too far advanced in years to be able to make a stumping tour of the country.

Mr. Bynum said to-day: "The success of the sound-money convention has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. I consider its achievement the marvel of American political history. The organization perfected is no temporary affair. We have planted the seed of true Democracy and glorious will be the productive fruit. The banner of Democracy at last has been properly inscribed, and we will gallantly march behind it to ultimate success. It is my opinion that the ticket nominated yesterday, representing, as it does, the Blue and the Gray, signifying union forever, could not have been improved. The character of the two men is beyond reproach. They represent true soldiery and honest public servants."

In reply to a question as to how many of the States represented in the convention will place Electoral tickets in the field, Mr. Bynum said: "I think nearly every State will do so. Of course, in a few sections where the cause is absolutely hopless, no Electoral ticket will be named. We will make our fight where it will do the most good."

Mr. Bynum said that the various State organizations would begin operations at once, and sound-money speakers would be supplied on demand. Mr. Bynum was asked to make an estimate on the total vote the ticket likely would receive, and he replied: "Although it is too early to give any figures of our strength, still I believe 1,000,000 is a conservative estimate of what Palmer and Buckner will receive in November."

Chairman Bynum this afternoon appointed four new members of the National Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party. They are W. H. Haldeman of Louisville, Ky.; L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. McCutcheon of Minnesota, and John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia.

PALMER WELCOMED HOME.

Non-Partisan Gathering of Acquaintances at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—An informal but hearty reception was given to United States Senator John M. Palmer on his return home from Indianapolis. Although the reception was under the auspices of the local sound-money Democratic Club, it was non-partisan in its nature. Senator and Mrs. Palmer were met at Illiopolis by a committee of citizens of all parties.

As Senator Palmer stepped from the train here he was showered with roses thrown by the ladies on the platform, and the compliment was gracefully acknowledged by him. The party was taken into two carriages, each drawn by four magnificent black horses, and, followed by about 1,000 citizens marching behind a band, proceeded to Gen. Palmer's residence, where State Senator N. P. Shumway, in a few appropriate words, welcomed the nominee in the name of his neighbors, and congratulated him upon his nomination.

Gen. Palmer responded very briefly, saying that he felt that this demonstration in his honor was a purely non-partisan expression of neighborly regard, and not even his nomination at Indianapolis was so pleasing to him. He felt, he said, that he had been appointed a leader by a representative gathering and to uphold a principle very dear to him. After a hearty three cheers, the crowd dispersed.

GREETINGS TO BUCKNER.

A Public Demonstration on Arrival at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the National Democratic nominee for Vice President, arrived in Louisville at 11:59 o'clock this morning on a special train which brought the Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida delegations. Headed by the Alabama delegation's band, the different delegations formed in line and escorted Gov. Buckner to the Willard Hotel. Gen. Buckner walked just behind the band. The party was loudly cheered during the march, and a big crowd soon gathered at the hotel.

Everybody tried to shake hands with Gen. Buckner, and he was called on for a speech. One man yelled for Bryan and the crowd put him out of the hotel lobby. Gen. Buckner thanked the crowd for its welcome, and then retired to his apartments. The Southern delegates then proceeded to serenade the newspapers.

Gen. Buckner lives six miles from Munfordsville, Hart County, and when the news of his nomination for Vice President reached that place late yesterday afternoon there was a general jollification and lots of bonfires. A messenger was sent to Glen Lily, Gen. Buckner's country home, to inform Mrs. Buckner. Early last night a number of enthusiastic Democrats called at the house and paid their respects to the mistress and her son, Simon Bolivar, Jr.

Many silver Democrats expressed their regrets that the General had been nominated, as they dislike to vote against him.

BLACKBURN IS WORRIED.

The Political Situation in Kentucky Does Not Suit Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, who is leading the silver forces in Kentucky, says that the nomination of Buckner for Vice President has greatly complicated Kentucky politics.

"Of course," said Mr. Blackburn, "Kentucky will be found solid for Bryan in November, but the local conditions in my State are complicated by the Indianapolis ticket, and I am going home in order to master all the details.

"These Indianapolis bolters, bolstered up by Republican influences," continued the Senator, "are deceiving the people as to the effect the movement will have on the election. We hear much of the talk that the third ticket will break up the solid South. This is the veriest nonsense. The South is solid for Bryan and free silver. For every vote the third ticket will gain in the South, it will lose or make for Bryan by taking away from McKinley eight votes in the North. The only place where the gold movement is assuming any proportions is in the East, and in such sections, naturally Republican, we can best afford to lose votes, if we lose them at all.

"No man in the West will vote for the Indianapolis ticket who originally intended to vote for Bryan."

Mr. Blackburn talks bravely, but it is evident he is disturbed by the political situation in his own State.

RICHMOND COUNTY FOR MR. PALMER

Many Democrats Think He Will Get More Votes than Mr. McKinley.

The nomination of Senator Palmer for President was received on Staten Island with much rejoicing. It is believed by many leading Democrats that Palmer will carry Richmond County on election day, there being few Bryanites on Staten Island. No action had been taken by the regular Democratic General Committee of Richmond County, which inactivity has caused some dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party.

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce will meet Sept. 15, in Richmond, and notice has been given that the following resolution will be offered:

"Realizing the disastrous effects which the enactment of legislation favoring the adoption of silver as a standard of value would have on the interests of the merchants, manufacturers, and business men of all classes, as well as upon the mechanics and laboring men, of Staten Island, this Chamber, independent of party affiliations, hereby pledges its influence and assistance to the support of the present standard of value of this Nation."

It is expected that Dr. L. Robinson and other members will address the Chamber in support of the resolution.

HANNA LIKES THE TICKET.

Sound-Money Democrats Have Acted Wisely, He Thinks.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Chairman Hanna spent to-day in this city. Asked his views of the ticket nominated by the sound-money Democrats at Indianapolis, Mr. Hanna said:

"I think the action of the convention will be of assistance to us. Senator Palmer is a strong, reliable man, and has a heavy following among the Democrats of Illinois. His nomination, following that of a gold-standard Democrat for Governor in that State, will weaken the forces of the other Democrats in Illinois materially."

Mr. Hanna thought the nomination of Gen. Buckner also would help the Republicans.

The result of the Vermont election, Mr. Hanna said, indicated that the people as a whole would repudiate the Chicago platform.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES RETURN.

Well Satisfied with the Result of the Convention.

The special train bringing to their homes the delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, which left that city at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, reached the West Shore Railroad Station at Weehawken at midnight last night. It came by way of the Big Four road. At Cleveland it was divided into two sections, one section going by the Lake Shore Road and the other by the Nickel Plate. The car of the Massachusetts delegation was attached to the train. The sections were united at Buffalo and came the rest of the way by the West Shore Road.

At Buffalo ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Daniel G. Griffin, who was Chairman of the New-York delegation to the convention, left the train to go to their homes at Watertown. Henry A. Richmond, who was the New-York member of the Committee on Resolutions, also left the party at Buffalo. William A. Beach left the train at Rochester.

Gen. Charles Tracey, who is the New-York member of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, and Theodore Sutro left the train at Albany, and other members of the delegation disembarked at Kingston and Nyack.

Among those who arrived at the West Shore Station, at Weehawken, were ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, and E. S. Kaufmann. Of the Kings County delegation there were George Foster Peabody, Charles Jerome Edwards, Henry Yonge, William C. Redfield, and T. S. Nye.

The members of the delegation were all well satisfied with the work of the convention, and thoroughly convinced that it had not made a single mistake. On the ferryboat crossing the North River the delegates took off the badges which were worn by them at the Syracuse and Indianapolis Conventions, but nearly all of them wore sprays of goldenrod in their buttonholes, that having been the accepted symbol of the gold standard at Indianapolis.

Rest

And recreation at sea and mountains will not relieve that tired feeling unless the blood is rich and pure. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Bryan Quotes Solomon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Mr. Bryan was asked to-night to say something about the nomination of Senator Palmer and Gov. Buckner by the sound-money Democrats, but Mr. Bryan refused to be interviewed. He remarked, incidentally, however, that Solomon had expressed the situation in the seventeenth verse, first chapter, of Proverbs, which reads: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

As Strong as Could Be Made.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The nomination of Gen. Palmer for President and of Gen. Buckner for Vice President by the Sound-Money Democratic National Convention was commented on favorably at Republican headquarters. Chairman Hahn of the speakers' bureau said the ticket was as strong as could be made, and added that if the ticket had been put up by the united Democracy he would consider it a very strong one.

Well Received in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4.—The Indianapolis platform and candidates give supreme satisfaction to sound-money Democrats here. In a canvass to-day, however, it was noticeable that while all of the sound-money Democrats heartily approved of the action of the convention, at least four-fifths of them proposed to vote for McKinley, believing that would be the surest way to defeat Bryan.

No State Ticket in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the National Democratic Party to-day it was decided that it would be "inexpedient" to put a sound-money State ticket in the field. The reason of this decision was not given by Chairman Pickins.

"But you may say," said Mr. Pickins, "that there positively will be a nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, in which Indianapolis is situated."

Jones Not Interested—He Says.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—At Democratic National Headquarters Chairman Jones replied as follows to inquiries as to his opinion of the new ticket:

"I did not nominate Senator Palmer; I don't know anything about it, and care much less. That is all I have to say about the matter."

OUR NAVY AS GOOD AS ANY.

Sir Edward Reed, a British Expert, Praises the American Fleet.

Sir Edward Reed, K. C. B., who was a passenger on the steamship Campania, which arrived yesterday, was formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, and is at present Naval Architect and Engineer for the Government of India. He is also a consulting engineer, a co-Commissioner with the Chilean Admiral Uribe for approval of plans and construction of vessels now being built in England for Chile.

These vessels include an armored battleship of 8,500 tons, a belted cruiser of 7,500 tons, and a protected cruiser of 4,500 tons, designed to make from 20 to 23 knots, being built at the works of Sir William Armstrong, on the Tyne.

There are besides four thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyers in course of construction by the Lairds of Birkenhead, and a twenty-knot torpedo gun vessel, while the Yarrows, on the Thames, are at work on four torpedo boats.

Sir Edward said yesterday that several of these vessels would be completed in November, when they would be assembled off Spithead, and placed under command of Admiral Goni, who will shortly leave Chile for England.

It is Sir Edward's intention to spend two weeks in this country. He will first go down to Virginia for a few days, and will visit the yards of the Newport News Ship Building Company. He said yesterday in speaking of the new American Navy that our vessels compared well with those of the same classes in the European Navies.

"I took occasion," he said, "at a recent dinner, your Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, being present, to say that we viewed with great admiration the fine vessels that are being added to the American fleet, and that as there was no reason to believe that there would ever be any differences between the two nations, Englishmen took as much pleasure in seeing the American Navy enlarged with such vessels as they did in seeing their own navy improved."

The additions to the Chilean Navy, Sir Edward said, would place Chile first in naval strength among the South American countries.

A review of the work which England has under way, Sir Edward said, could not be made off-hand. She is making large expenditures, and while in times past he had not hesitated to criticise, he thought that vessels now building had no objectionable features.

Referring to the development of rapid-fire guns, Sir Edward said that he thought a question might be raised as to whether or not the efficiency of these guns was not impaired by the armed protection with which they are often incumbered.

He was asked about the progress made in the use of high explosives, and he said that experiments were being made with dynamite, and the Government was watching the progress made in other countries and in the United States with the pneumatic gun. He thought that the experience of the Vesuvius sufficiently demonstrated the gun's uselessness on shipboard so long as it had to be fixed, and the range obtained by the manipulation of the vessel itself.

Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The concluding sessions of the Social Science Association to-day were devoted to the discussion of papers relating to social economy. F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., read one prepared by S. N. D. North of Brookline, Mass., on "The New Industrial Education in England and Massachusetts"; Mrs. Florence Kelley of Chicago spoke on "The Working Boy," and Joseph Lee of Brookline on "The Necessity for Trade Schools." The concluding paper was by S. D. Dutton of Brookline, Mass., on "Education as Related to Vocation." A debate on the trade school question followed. It was opened by C. W. Birtwell of Boston and continued by Z. R. Brockway of the Elmira State Reformatory and others. It is proposed to have the association meet here in 1897, in connection with the Saratoga Summer schools.

ITS WORK WELL PERFORMED

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION'S ACTION TRULY DEMOCRATIC.

Platform an Ideal One, and the Candidates Worthy of the Support of Every Honest Citizen—Although the Ticket Will Not Be Elected, There Are Some Things Greater than Victory—Influence of the Movement Will Be Great.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The Buffalo Courier (Dem.) says editorially in regard to the ticket nominated at Indianapolis:

"The spirit shown and the action taken by the Indianapolis gathering were truly Democratic. The platform is the best and clearest declaration of genuine Democratic principles and policies adopted in recent years. Trimmers and time-servers had no hand in its preparation. It was not intended to deceive people or to catch votes, nor were its authors influenced by anxiety to repel such.

"The financial policy which it advocates assuredly will become the recognized policy of the Government in a few years. It proclaims Democratic principles of the powers and duties of Government, of National authority, and constitutional State rights, of the legitimate use of the power of taxation, of economy in public expenditures, honest legislation, and faithful administration.

"The Indianapolis Convention has worthily and wisely performed its task and fulfilled the expectations of its friends. It soon will be generally admitted that it is well deserving of the country and of the Democratic Party."

A MAGNIFICENT PLATFORM.

Candidates, Too, Who Are Fit to Lead a Good Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The independent Indianapolis News says this afternoon that the platform is "the best Democratic platform the country has seen since the war." Of the ticket it is elaborately complimentary. It says:

"The convention could hardly have framed a ticket better fitted to the emergency which now confronts the country and the party. In Gens. Palmer and Buckner the old-line Democrats have two leaders of National fame who stand for all that is best in the Democratic faith and Democratic traditions.

"In every particular Gen. Palmer is the antithesis of Mr. Bryan, and the contrast between the two men is in itself a sufficient platform for any man who is a Democrat for conscience sake. The one is a trained and experienced statesman, who has been fighting the battles of the party for a quarter of a century, the other a youthful orator, untried and untrained. Gen. Palmer has served his country long and well, both as a soldier and a citizen. Mr. Bryan's public career is limited to a brief term in the lower house of Congress.

"But Gen. Palmer shines not merely by contrast with Mr. Bryan. He is, and has been for years, a distinguished figure in American politics. Wise, conservative, and prudent, yet with the courage to strike, and strike hard, when the occasion requires, he stands for all that is best in American citizenship and American statesmanship. His ability is unquestioned, his integrity is beyond suspicion, his Democracy is above reproach. He is a Democrat and a patriot, and is in every way worthy of the honor which has been done him. And it is an honor to lead the National Democratic Party.

"The nomination of Gen. Buckner is a happy one. He, too, has had a large and valuable experience, and is a worthy representative of the cause of sound-Democracy. If this movement shall accomplish nothing further than the entire obliteration of sectional lines, it will for that reason alone abundantly justify itself. Not only did the convention condemn the attempt of Mr. Bryan to array the West against the East, but it has, for the first time since the war, nominated as a candidate for Vice President one of the military leaders on the Southern side in the civil war. Sentiment is a power in American politics, and it will have a large share in the campaign of the National Democratic Party.

"So the ticket is a good one from every point of view. No man need offer any apologies or excuses for supporting the Indianapolis ticket. The patriotic motive back of the movement, the high character of the convention, and soundness of the platform, the ability and integrity of the candidates, all combine to commend the cause to thoughtful and patriotic Democrats. That the ticket will poll a large vote is certain, and every man who supports it will help to save the country from the calamity which the election of Bryan would bring with it, and also to save the Democratic Party from destruction."

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Sectional Feeling Done Away by the Ticket Nominated.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 4. — The Times-Democrat (Dem.) says:

"Perhaps, in order to call attention to the fact that the leader of the Democratic cause is a man in the prime of life, the convention has resurrected the oldest men in the Democracy, and brought them out as its candidates. Palmer is seventy-nine, Buckner seventy-three, and the two represent a century and a half between them. Mr. Palmer's political views have never been constant. He has been protectionist and free trader, bimetallist and goldbug, and has changed his views at various times on all the great issues of the day, and we imagine may change them again. As an ardent supporter of the Administration, he is at present an advocate of the gold standard, but is liable to change. He was probably nominated because it was thought that it would help the goldbug cause in Illinois. It had been claimed that the cause was perfectly safe in Illinois, but the action of the convention would seem to indicate that the goldbugs themselves did not think so, and are using Palmer, who has played a prominent part in the politics of Illinois, as a bait to capture votes with. Buckner is probably named for the same reason—that it is thought he will win votes in his own State of Kentucky, which is considered a doubtful one.

"The most striking feature of the ticket is that Palmer was a General in the Union and Buckner in the Confederate Army. This is the best feature of the ticket. But it was probably done for effect, to give a chance to speak of 'the blue and the gray.' Nothing can be said personally against either Palmer or Buckner, who are gentlemen esteemed by all who know them. It is doubtful, however, whether they will bring any strength to the cause. The chances are that the discontented Democrats who will not support Bryan will vote for McKinley or not at all. The Palmer-Buckner ticket will secure no Electors and, we believe, very few votes."

PARTY PRINCIPLES PRESERVED.

Greatest Result of the Work at Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Commercial-Tribune (Rep.) says this morning regarding the Indianapolis nominees:

"The ticket nominated at Indianapolis yesterday will not be elected. But there are some things greater than victory. The preservation of party principles, the repudiation of party traitors, and the maintenance of self-respect are more important considerations than the election of a Presidential candidate. If nothing else was done at Indianapolis, it is at least a glorious victory for true Democracy that the flag of the party is once more in its own hands. The nomination of a third ticket, appealing as it does to the best thought and the best men of the Democratic Party, makes certain and inevitable the overwhelming election of William McKinley."

RICH AND POOR PROTECTED.

Honor of the Nation and Honesty of Citizens Assured.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—The Courier-Journal (Dem.) says:

"The platform is an ideal one, both in substance and expression, and ranks with the best literature of real statesmanship.

"Palmer and Buckner, Democracy undefiled and immortal; a reunited unit; the prosperity of the country; the protection of the poor, and the protection of the rich; the regency of the law; the honor of the Nation; the honesty of the citizen. Under such leadership, in such a cause, the forces for good that may be set in irresistible motion are beyond the estimate of all who study the limits and sweep of political currents."

Good Enough for Every Democrat.

Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan of Brooklyn is pleased with the nominations made in Indianapolis by the sound-money Democrats. In talking of them yesterday he said: "The ticket is good enough and strong enough to catch the vote of every Democrat in this country. The platform adopted embraces the true principles of Democracy, as handed down from Jefferson. It is an ideal ticket and an ideal platform."

The True Democratic Candidates.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

It is with special pride and pleasure that The Union places at the head of its editorial columns the names of John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner, both men of sterling character, both true Democrats, and both universally respected for the recognized ability, no less than for their unimpeachable integrity. Both gallant soldiers, both loyal and patriotic citizens, they stand together for a united country, for good citizenship, good government, and true Democracy.

ST. PAUL AND CAMPANIA IN.

Neither Ship Equals Its Record—The Passengers They Brought.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania and the American Line steamship St. Paul, both heavily laden with returning American tourists, landed their passengers in good season yesterday afternoon. There had been a prediction that the friendly brush they indulged in the last time they came over together would be followed up again this trip, and it appears that, despite the assurance of the officers of each vessel that nothing of the sort was contemplated, the passengers discussed with much animation the prospect of a race, and even made wagers.

The two crack boats did not come in sight of each other at any time between ports. The St. Paul made the voyage from Southampton in 6 days 4 hours and 30 minutes, covering a course of 3,049.5 nautical miles. The Campania covered 2,790 nautical miles from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship, in 5 days 10 hours and 10 minutes. The St. Paul had the lightship abeam at 1:06 yesterday afternoon, and the Campania followed at 2:42. Sailing from different ports, at different hours, over courses averaging about 300 miles difference in length, the mere time of arrival has no significance.

With both vessels made good runs, neither equaled her own previous record, as the weather and seas had not been favorable to record-making. The fact that the new American boats are not in the same class with the Campania and Lucania, having a third less horse power, does not seem to lessen the pleasure with which a brush is anticipated by the passengers, but in this instance they were disappointed.

The Campania brought 725 cabin and 661 steerage passengers. The St. Paul brought 539 saloon and 364 steerage passengers.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul were Atmore L. Baggot, Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bragg, Prof. F. W. Blackman, Charles P. Clark, "Dutch" Daly, Miss Della Fox, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Laffan, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Albert Haight, and Hugh J. Chisholm.

On the Campania were J. V. Colby, Prof. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Foster, the Hon. and Mrs. R. Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Kepler, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. May, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sloan, Prof. A. H. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. George S. West, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce J. Allan, Le Grand S. Burton, Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilbur, R. E. Wilbur, and E. P. Wilbur.

Arrest at a Republican Meeting.

The East Side Young Men's Republican Club held its housewarming last night in its clubrooms, at 84 Eldridge Street. Louis Friedel, President of the club, presided. Speeches were made by ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Charles F. Adler, Frank J. Martin, Samuel C. Shim, James J. Eahan, and others. An overflow meeting was held in the street in front of the clubrooms. Jacob Bernstein of 22 Ludlow Street interrupted one of the speakers and was arrested.

No Strike in Baxter Street.

There will be no strike among the salesmen in Baxter Street, as the difficulties between the members of the United Clothing Salesmen's Union and their employers have been settled. The employers asked that Paul Salvin, the President of their association, be allowed to sign the agreement for them, but the salesmen refused to allow this at a meeting held Thursday night. The employers then decided to sign as individuals.

"Wash us with Pearline!"

That's all. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out! We want Pearline (use without soap)—the original washing compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline (no soap)! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up.

Millions Now Use Pearline

M'KINLEY'S MANY CALLERS.

He Will Make Two Speeches to Visitors To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The delegations from Pennsylvania promise to be so large to-morrow that Major McKinley has decided to make two speeches instead of one, as was at first contemplated. The first speech will be made in the morning to the delegation from Beaver County. The afternoon speech will be to the Pittsburg labor delegation. Two more delegations have wired Major McKinley asking him if he could receive them. The Commercial Travelers of Pittsburg and vicinity have asked to come Sept. 19, and the Republican clubs of New-Albany have notified Major McKinley that they have arranged to come that day. An effort will be made to arrange another date for the traveling men, so that they may have the day for themselves.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day was Col. W. A. Stambaugh of Kansas, who is making a few Republican speeches in this State. Col. Stambaugh says the Republicans and sound-money Democrats have a hard fight on in Kansas, but that if they work diligently and intelligently they will carry the State for McKinley by more than 10,000. Editor L. P. Hunt of Mankato, Minn., was another caller. He recognizes the fact that the Republicans have no walkover in Minnesota, but assured Major McKinley that sound-money sentiment was gaining ground every day and that it would prevail.

Messrs. Primrose and West, the minstrel men, called on Major McKinley this afternoon and were pleasantly received. They told a number of amusing stories, and invited Major McKinley to see their performance.

Gen. Coxey made a free-silver speech on the Court House steps to 200 Populists and Bryan Democrats this evening. Coxey and Carl Browne are two of the most enthusiastic and persistent free-silver advocates in Ohio.

THE LOS ANGELES LABOR FIGHT.

Mark Hanna Explains Why He Did Not Recognize Otis.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Speaking of a fight in California between Col. Otis of The Los Angeles Times and the typographical union, Mark Hanna says, in answer to the demand of the union that Otis be given no recognition by the Republican Executive Committee:

"I have not recognized Col. Otis in any way since the St. Louis Convention. I appointed Mr. Lindley to take care of our interests in Southern California because I knew he represented the labor interests of that section. I refused to make Col. Otis conspicuous in the support of Mr. McKinley because of his antagonism to labor unions. I want to say that the stamp of the typographical union is placed on every piece of campaign literature that we have sent out."

Otis was Colonel of McKinley's regiment in the war.

Republican Club's Meeting.

The Republican Club of the City of New-York will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union to-night. Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the club, will preside. Among the speakers will be John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska, who was Chairman of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock. There are 432 Vice Presidents, among them Marcus A. Hanna, Gov. Levi P. Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Russell Sage, M. S. Quay, John E. Milholland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel Thomas, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor William L. Strong, Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin F. Tracy, Edward Lauterbach, Charles W. Hackett, William Henkel, Gen. Powell Clayton, S. V. R. Cruger, Cornelius Van Cott, Seth Low, John Claflin, Whitelaw Reid, and Fred D. Grant.

May Unite on Candidates.

It was currently reported yesterday that a union was probable between the Republican and sound-money Democratic candidates for the Congressional nominations in several districts in this city. The districts mentioned were the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth. An inquiry at Republican headquarters failed to get confirmation of the rumor, but it was not denied very positively.

Assemblyman Allds Renominated.

UTICA, Sept. 4.—Chenango County Republicans to-day unanimously renominated Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds.

A KANSAN BOLTS BRYAN.

W. C. Perry Protests Against the Chicago Platform.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—United States District Attorney W. C. Perry has bolted the Bryan and Sewall ticket, and to-day made public the following reasons:

"Whenever a political party declares against the enforcement by the National Government of the laws in reference to inter-State commerce and the carrying of the mails, and, by inference, denounces a Democratic Administration for enforcing these laws, it is time for those who believe in law and order to call a halt and enter a protest. Such questions are entirely disassociated from local self-government, and from a centralization of power in the National Government, because the Constitution invests Congress with exclusive jurisdiction thereof.

"Whenever a political convention, while professing to differ with the Administration of its party simply on one question, goes out of its way to insult and deride that Administration; whenever such a convention gives more time to a political bandit like Tillman than to any one else, simply for the purpose of permitting him to spew slander against the party Administration, it is time for those who believe in that Administration and in the policies it advocates to resent the libel and to challenge the integrity of those who publish it."

SATOLLI REGRETS LEAVING.

Expresses Satisfaction at His Treatment by Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Cardinal Satolli is preparing to return to Rome as soon as relieved by his successor, Archbishop Martinelli, the date of whose arrival in this country is uncertain. The Cardinal had arranged to sail early in October, but has postponed his departure until more definite information as to his successor is received. He has made many friends in this country during his four years' stay, and leaves with regret. In appreciation of his courteous treatment by the American press, he gave an informal farewell dinner yesterday to the representatives of the press associations, during which he expressed his gratitude to the press of the United States for the kindness, impartiality, and ability with which it has disseminated news pertaining to the Papal Legation and the important mission intrusted to the representative of the Pope in America.

Oklahoma Convention.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, Sept. 4.—The Democratic Territorial Convention to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress was in session until 1:30 o'clock this morning, when an indorsement was made of J. Y. Callahan, the Populist nominee.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
*1st New-Hampshire	Rep.	C. A. Sulloway
1st New-Hampshire	Dem.	John B. Nash
14th Pennsylvania	Rep.	M. E. Olmstead
11th Kentucky	Dem.	J. D. Black
6th Michigan	Fusion	Z. A. Smith
7th Michigan	Dem.	O'Brien Atkinson
11th Michigan	Fusion	J. Ramsdell
8th Illinois	Dem.	Samuel Ray

*Renominated.

SUMMER HOTELS IN TROUBLE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY AT LAKE GEORGE CLOSED.

Employes Indulge in Riotous Acts When They Fail to Receive Their Pay—The Manager Said to Have Departed with the Funds—Serious Charges Made Against the Management of Cranston's—Warrants Put in the Hands of the Sheriff.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The season, so far as the Fort William Henry Hotel is concerned, ended with a general smash. Ryland Hamilton, the lessee of the hotel, it is said, appeared in the office one evening this week after an absence of several days, collected what cash he could get, and disappeared. The next day a receiver was appointed on the application of Noyes & Co., coal merchants.

Mr. Hamilton leased the hotel from William Noble of New-York City, and, in lieu of rent, was to pay Mr. Noble 12½ per cent. of the receipts. John Brugh was appointed cashier for Noble and Hamilton.

When the employes of the hotel learned of the appointment of a receiver and of the additional fact that Mr. Hamilton evidently had disappeared "for good," they flocked into the office and read the riot act to Cashier Brugh for letting Mr. Hamilton walk away with the funds. Mr. Brugh got ready to leave, but the employes considerately told him that if he attempted to leave the house his life would not be worth much.

Darkies Have a Roaring Time.

Brugh submitted and remained behind the desk. The next act in the comedy was when an assistant in the steward's department hauled Brugh and Dunn, the steward, before one of the local Justices in Caldwell. The books were seized, and both Brugh and Dunn were submitted to a close examination regarding the disposal of the money in the safe, it being claimed that there was a large amount on hand which had disappeared in some unaccountable manner. Then the employes, negro waiters mostly, (the white people behaved themselves,) took possession of the parlor, played on the piano, sang songs, executed dances in the great rotunda, had a cakewalk on the piazza, and in the café drank what they wanted and smashed what they did not use. The bakery of the hotel looked as if it had been struck by a gale of wind or had passed through the throes of an earthquake.

Eighty-five employes were left here to whom Mr. Hamilton was indebted for various sums. Milk bills are owed, there are big bills for meat and vegetables, liquors, &c.; a local firm in Glens Falls got caught for bottled beers and mineral waters furnished during the Summer. Altogether, it is said, there is about $8,000 owing here, with no assets to speak of.

A curious feature of the affair is that all money received during the Summer was deposited in a Glens Falls bank in the name of Mrs. H. E. Elden. Why this was done no one knows. The books show that the money was all drawn out finally.

A Story of Bad Management.

WEST POINT, Sept. 4.—In New-York yesterday judgment for $1,752 was entered against the Cranston West Point Hotel Company. This is only one of many filed during the past six months. Criminal proceedings were also begun against the Treasurer, Mary Y. Woods, before Justice E. C. Carpenter, at Highland Falls, yesterday, and Deputy Sheriffs are now looking for her.

The story told to Judge Carpenter by Miss Emma Rawls, a stenographer and typewriter of 35 Wall Street and 15 Broad Street, New-York, was an exceedingly interesting one. It was upon Miss Rawls's complaint that a warrant for grand larceny in the second degree and felony was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Moses F. Nelson. Miss Woods and Miss Rawls had long been friends. When the old New-York Hotel closed its doors Miss Woods came to Highland Falls, and it was not long before Henry Cranston transferred the big hotel on the Hudson to her. The Cranston West Point Hotel Company was then formed, with Cranston as manager and Miss Woods as Treasurer.

According to reports, the financial atmosphere was seldom clear around the hotel. Clamorous creditors, unpaid servants, and a host of other difficulties compelled the Cranston West Point Hotel Company to transfer the business to Mrs. G

MR. BRYAN'S WORK CUT OUT

HE IS COMING EAST AGAIN ON A STUMPING TOUR.

Itinerary Includes St. Louis, Louisville, and Washington—He Will Get to New-York About Sept. 28, and Then Go Through New-Jersey and the New-England States—A Day of Conferences in the Windy City—Going to Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—William J. Bryan spent to-day in a conference lasting from the hour of arrival until nearly 6 o'clock this evening. There were present Senator Jones of Arkansas, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, B. J. Campau of Michigan, Dan McConville of Ohio, National Silver Chairman I. K. Stevens, National Silver Organizer George J. Keeney, Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, and Secretary C. A. Walsh.

At the close of the day it was stated that beyond arranging an itinerary for Mr. Bryan's Southern and Eastern trips, nothing had been done except to discuss the situation in a general way. The conferences were held in a room on the fourth floor of the Auditorium annex, from which Mr. Bryan descended to the parlor floor and held an informal reception. Many gentlemen and quite a number of ladies had awaited his coming for hours, and they greeted him warmly, assuring him of their hearty support and predicting a successful issue to his campaign.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago at 9:35 o'clock this morning. He was met by Gov. Stone and escorted to the hotel. Chairman Jones was unable to meet Mr. Bryan at the train, owing to the arrival at the same hour of Mrs. Jones at another station.

While the conference was in progress quite a crowd had gathered at the hotel, many of the members of which had followed Mr. Bryan from the station. A committee from this gathering waited upon Mr. Bryan and requested that he appear and bow to the assemblage, with which request he good naturedly complied and was greeted with loud cheers.

During the afternoon some time was spent talking over Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance of his nomination by the silver party to be read at the Lincoln notification meeting Tuesday. Mr. Bryan goes to Milwaukee to-morrow. He will make two speeches there. Sunday will be spent with friends at Beloit, Wis., from which place he will return to Chicago, to be present at the Sharpshooters Park meeting Monday—Labor Day. Everything indicates that there will be an immense attendance. Leaving at 5:30 o'clock Monday, Mr. Bryan will arrive in Lincoln the following morning.

The programme arranged this afternoon for the Southeastern tour is as follows: St. Louis, Sept. 12; Salem, Ill., (Mr. Bryan's old home,) Sunday, 13th; Henderson, Ky., morning of 14th; evening at Louisville; Lexington, Ky., 15th; Asheville, N. C., 16th; Richmond, Va., 18th; Washington, 19th; Baltimore, 20th, and New-York City, Sept. 28 or 29, from which city he will make a tour through New-Jersey and the New-England States.

Mrs. Bryan was called upon by a number of ladies during the day. Mrs. Hollenbeck of Arkansas presenting her with a beautiful bouquet. Upon the ribbons with which it was tied appeared the coat of arms of Arkansas and Nebraska. Mrs. Bryan left for Lincoln at 5:50 o'clock in order to reach home for the opening of school Monday.

MRS. LEASE FULL OF WRATH.

Says Hill and Hoke Smith Will Cause Bryan's Defeat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease returned from New-York very much disgruntled at David B Hill, who, she assumes, intends to support Bryan. She also is angered against ex-Secretary Hoke Smith. In a fiery interview to-day she said:

"When the future historian shall write the story of this campaign he will give as the two principal causes for the defeat of William Jennings Bryan the support given him by David B. Hill and the support given him by Hoke Smith.

"Hill's conversion was not a conversion of principle, but was purely mercenary in character, and shows that an agreement has been entered into between himself and Bryan by which Hill will control, in the event of Bryan's election, the Federal patronage of the State of New-York. This fact is so patent on its face that true reformers will hesitate before giving their indorsement to such an unholy traffic.

"Hoke Smith is not for Bryan or free silver. His support of the silver candidates will be reproductive, and there is no doubt that his alleged desertion of Cleveland is a part of the goldbug conspiracy to injure Bryan, for his support will lose the ticket many thousands of old soldiers' votes throughout the country. In Kansas I predict that 10,000 old soldiers who have been voting with the Populists will return to the Republican Party because of this one fact."

WATSON WANTS FUSION.

Demands the Withdrawal of Sewall, So Far as Georgia Is Concerned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—Thomas E. Watson, the Populist nominee for Vice President, and Senator Marion Butler, manager of the Populist campaign, held a conference here yesterday. They discussed the plan of campaign and the situation generally.

Senator Butler wanted to get Mr. Watson's record on some points, and the nominee supplied the missing links. It was decided that Mr. Watson should go to Texas and then West on a stumping tour. He will give his assistance to the Texas Populists in the movement looking to fusion. Mr. Watson also wants fusion in Georgia on a basis of a division of the Electoral vote and the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall, so far as Georgia is concerned.

Speaking of the Palmer-Buckner ticket, Senator Butler said that it was meant "to catch suckers who might otherwise vote for Bryan." Senator Butler left for Washington and Mr. Watson for Texas.

It is understood that it has been decided that both Watson and Bryan shall be notified before Sept. 15 by letter or committee, as each may choose.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—"Tom" Watson will make three speeches in Kansas, beginning at Girard, Crawford County, Sept. 18. Chairman Butler of the National Populist Committee telegraphed Mr. Breidenthal today to arrange for three meetings.

MIXED FUSION IN MONTANA.

Congressman Hartman Indorsed and a Split State Ticket Named.

BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 4.—The Democratic State Convention, in session at Missoula, and the Populist Convention here, this afternoon completed the nomination of fusion Presidential and State tickets.

By the terms of the agreement the Democrats were given the Congressmen, and, by a vote of 278 to 132, the convention decided to make no nomination, which is a practical indorsement of Congressman Charles S. Hartman, the Republican who bolted the St. Louis Convention with Senator Teller.

The Populists were given the Governor, and nominated Robert B. Smith of Helena. They were also given a Watson Elector, with the agreement that if Sewall shall have a majority in the Electoral College the Elector shall vote for him; otherwise the two Democrats will vote for Watson.

The remainder of a full State ticket was equally divided between the two parties.

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats Get But Two Candidates in Bryan's State.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day in this city, indorsed the nominees of the Populist State Convention held recently at Hastings, and filled in the blanks left vacant for that purpose. These were two in number, viz., Attorney General and University Regent.

The Presidential Electors are N. O. Alberts, Clay County; S. L. Kostrysec, Saline; M. F. Harrington, Holt; J. N. Campbell, Nance; Fred Metz, Douglas; O. W. Palm, Lancaster; F. J. Hale, Madison; X. Piaseckl, Howard.

The State ticket is as follows: Silas Holcomb, Governor; John F. Harris, Lieutenant Governor; W. F. Porter, Secretary of State; John F. Cornell, Auditor; J. N. Merserve, Treasurer; W. R. Jackson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. V. Wolff, Commissioner of Public Lands; William Neville (long term) and Joan S. Kirkpatrick, (short term,) Judges of Supreme Court; C. J. Smyth, Attorney General; Thomas Rawlins, Regent.

BIG CLAIM IN DELAWARE.

The Chairman Expects Bryan to Carry the State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—L. Irving Handy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and nominee for Congress from Delaware, called at Democratic headquarters today to consult with Senator Faulkner. He called attention to the fact that on the result of the election in Delaware depended a Senator, a Congressman, and a Governor, as well as three Electoral votes. Asked about the canvass in Delaware, he said:

"In the City of Wilmington there is a good goldbug movement among some Democrats more prominent than numerous, but it is estimated that the Democratic gains in the lower part of the State will more than offset this defection.

"Attorney General White of Sussex County stated at the Woodland Beach meeting that he estimated that the silver cause would carry his county and would win over 20 per cent. of the Republican farmers for Bryan in his county. The Republicans in Delaware are torn into factions, and have two State and Electoral tickets in the field. Every indication points to a safe majority for the whole Democratic ticket."

SULZER MAKING CLAIMS.

Thinks Bryan Can Carry the State of New-York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Congressman William Sulzer of New-York writes to the headquarters of the Democratic clubs: "An invitation has been sent out from here to all clubs of the State to send delegates to a convention to be held at Buffalo Sept. 17 for the purpose of forming a State organization, and to ratify the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and indorse the Chicago platform.

"The campaign in the State is progressing quietly but energetically. It is being made by the clubs and by labor organizations, and the friends of the plain people generally, regardless of the attitude of prominent State leaders. I have made several trips through the State, and have had long talks with prominent Democrats in all parts, and I believe that, with the proper efforts, the State of New-York can be carried this Fall. After the State Convention, no doubt the campaign will assume a more enthusiastic aspect, and many who are now silent will then come to the front."

Nevada Political Conventions.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention will be held in Carson City on Tuesday, Sept. 8, and on the same day the State Convention of the silver party will meet in Elko. The official call for the Democratic Convention provides: "The following test will be required of all voters and delegates to said convention: Will you support the nominees of the Democratic National and State Conventions?" The call for the silver convention prescribes this test for voters at the primaries: "I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, independent of any other nation, and will support the nominees of the silver party."

May Hold Their Meetings.

The police restrictions which put a stop to the meetings of the "Bryan Club of Single Taxers" have been removed and the club has called a mass meeting in front of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, on Madison Avenue, for 8 o'clock tonight.

Police Commissioner Parker has written to the Secretary of the club that as its meetings have been orderly there will be no police interference with them.

The call for the meeting, issued last night by the Single Taxers says: "The 'peace and quiet' of Neighbor Hanna et al. will not be materially disturbed."

Gorman Will Go to Work.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Senator Gorman arrived at his home in Laurel last night from Saratoga and New-York City. He immediately will engage in the political campaign. He will be a daily visitor at the branch of the National Committee's headquarters in Washington, and frequently at State headquarters in Baltimore, and will be in constant communication by wire with Chairman Jones at Chicago.

Populist Clubs Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Populist Party, following in the wake of the Republican, Democratic, and Silver Parties, has decided to organize clubs in every precinct of the United States.

A BLOOMERITE FOR GOVERNOR.

"Col." Fitzgerald of Nassau Street for Governor of West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 4.—In a conference at Clarksburg between the Democratic and Populist State Committee late last night all efforts at fusion failed, although the Democrats made desperate efforts at success, even offering to sacrifice the Attorney Generalship on the State ticket. The Populist nominee for Governor, Isaac C. Ralphsnyder, withdrew yesterday and the committee placed "Nat" Ward Fitzgerald of Terra Alta at the head of the ticket.

"Col" Fitzgerald became famous in this city about a year ago by the operation of a "bloomer-girl restaurant" in Nassau Street.

It appeared that the whole population of lower New-York had gone mad from hunger at noon Nov. 16, and that there was only one restaurant where the people's appetites might be satisfied. That was at "Col." Fitzgerald's bloomer-girl place.

Every table was soon full, the aisles were packed, and the street was blockaded. Nineteen pretty girls clad in knickerbockers were more tempting than anything on the bill of fare. The curiosity of the outside public at length became so intense that the "Colonel" had to call a policeman.

The sidewalks hardly had been cleared when eighteen of the bloomer waitresses struck. They went over to the corner and held a parley. It was all about No. 17, whose costume, they were unanimous in declaring, was more appropriate for bicycling than in a dining room. But No. 17 continued to serve orders. The crowd did not desert her.

The "Colonel" pleaded with his dissatisfied bloomer girls so gallantly that they could not find it in their hearts to prolong the strike after the lunch hour. But the terms of treaty so modified the bloomer costume that it was practically little advertised, and then "Col." Fitzgerald gave up the business altogether.

White Squadron at Fisher's Island.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—The white squadron arrived at Fisher's Island this afternoon. It will remain a couple of weeks for manoeuvres.

SOUTHERN WEALTH OF IRON.

Superior Cheapness Is Giving It an Increasing Market.

Col. A. M. Shook of Nashville, Tenn., General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, is a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was seen there yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who talked with him about the iron industry in the South.

"How is it that Southern furnaces can run while most of the furnaces in the North and West are shut down?" asked the reporter.

"Southern furnaces, as a rule, are differently situated from the furnaces in the North and West as regards their supply of coke, ore, and limestone," replied Col. Shook. "Northern and Western furnaces buy their ore from the lakes and their coke from Connellsville or Pocahontas. The Southern furnaces own their own coal mines, coke ovens, ore mines, and limestone quarries, and mine all their raw material. They pay no profits to coal miners, ore miners, or cokemakers.

"They also have another advantage. While the Northern furnaceman ships his ore from the lakes to Pennsylvania and the Western furnaceman ships his coke from Connellsville or Pocahontas to the lakes, in either event at great cost for transportation, the Southern furnaceman mines all his coal, ore, and limestone, and makes his own coke within a radius of less than ten miles from the furnace. This is notably true in the Birmingham district, where all the raw materials are found in Jones's Valley, in which the furnaces are situated—the coal on one side, the ore on the other side, and the limestone between the two, frequently not more than four miles from the coal to the ore."

"How does the furnace practice of the South compare with that of the North and West?"

"To-day the furnace practice of the South is as good as any in the world. The practice of twenty years ago, of attempting to make iron from anything that looked like coke, ore, and limestone is past, and no Southern furnaceman will now put anything in his furnace without knowing exactly what it contains, and the best-equipped laboratories in the South are found in connection with the furnace plants. Results show that their work is fully up to the standard of the best in the country."

"How does the quality of Southern pig iron compare with that made in the North and West?"

"Until about one year ago Southern furnaces made exclusively forge and foundry irons. These are as good for their respective uses as any made in this country, the Southern foundry iron, perhaps, taking the lead of other foundry irons on account of the low percentage of sulphur and high silicon, together with high graphite carbon, without excessive phosphorus, which makes it especially desirable for remelting.

"The manufacture of pig metal suitable for making basic open-hearth steel was begun in the Birmingham district about a year ago. No difficulty was found in making a metal containing less than 1 per cent. of silicon, less than 1 per cent. of phosphorus, and less than five-hundredths of 1 per cent. of sulphur. This iron has been used by many of the largest basic open-hearth steel producers in the country, giving entire satisfaction in every instance."

"What effect will the manufacture of basic pig iron have on the iron industry in the South?"

"The ability of the South to make basic pig iron not only makes the South a desirable place for the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel, on account of the quality of the pig iron, but also on account of the cheapness with which it can be produced and the proximity to a large market that now relies exclusively on Pittsburg or Chicago for a supply. It also widens the market for the metal as pig iron, not only in this country, but also in Europe."

"Why is it that Southern iron can be exported, while Northern and Western iron cannot?"

"In the first place, it costs from $3 to $4 per ton less to make a ton of pig iron in the Birmingham district than it does in the most favored localities North or West. This low cost of production gives the Southern iron so much advantage. In the second place, the freight from Birmingham to Liverpool is less than from any furnace plant North or West. The rail rate from Birmingham to Southern ports for export is less than from the North and West to Eastern ports, while the water rate is the same."

"What is the outlook for exporting pig iron from Birmingham at present?"

"One large producer of pig iron in the Birmingham district now has an agent in Europe selling his products. He is meeting with success, and has recently effected a number of sales, some of them of considerable magnitude. This field promises to be a very large and good one for Southern iron producers."

WHEELING THROUGH EUROPE.

Bronson Howard and Daniel Frohman Took a 1,700-Mile Tour.

Bronson Howard, the playwright, and Mrs. Howard were passengers on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton. With Dr. L. L. Seaman and Daniel Frohman, they made a two months' bicycle tour, covering 1,700 miles, and taking in the southwest of England, the Channel islands, Normandy, Rouen, Paris, Eastern France, the Swiss lakes, the Black Forest, in Germany; Baden, and along the Rhine through Holland.

The members of the party decided last February to meet at 10:30 in the morning, June 1, in Trafalgar Square, London, with wheels and baggage for a two months' tour. They were on time to the minute, and they got back to the square Aug. 1, only fifty-five minutes late. Mr. Frohman and Dr. Seaman returned on the St. Louis a week ago.

Mr. Howard said yesterday that he had visited a theatre only once since his departure, when he went to the Ambigu Theatre, in Paris, to see Charles Frohman's "Le Deux Gosses." He gathered material for future use, however, and intends to settle down to write at once.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S OPINION.

He Calls Gen. Palmer and Mr. Buckner "Fossils."

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall will meet next Wednesday afternoon to map out the plan of campaign.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that all the district leaders would go to Buffalo as delegates to the State Convention. He added that the convention will indorse not only Bryan and Sewall, but the entire platform adopted at Chicago.

Mr. Sheehan expressed very emphatically his opinion of the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention of the National Democratic Party.

"They are two old fossils," said he, "whose nomination insures the election of Bryan and Sewall."

It is thought that Tammany will send its leaders to Buffalo so that it can count upon their doing the bidding of the Wigwam, and that this course is a confession of distrust of the free-silver professions of its own members. The Executive Committee wishes to be sure of its delegates.

Prof. Schmidt Goes to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University have recommended the appointment of Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt to the chair of Semitic languages and literatures. He will enter upon his duties with the opening of the Fall term. The new professor was born in 1862 in Hudiksvall, Sweden, and graduated from the gymnasium of his native city in 1882. Prof. Schmidt is familiar with all the Semitic languages, many of which he speaks.

DR. GALLAGHER'S RETURN

Continued from Page 1.

nor did report of her come from Fire Island until nearly 11 o'clock, but the party on the Annex was happy, and the hours of waiting were shortened by joy and hope.

The Reception Committee, headed by William Lyman, had a permit to board the liner, and they could scarcely restrain their impatience when the ship let out her anchors off the Quarantine station. They scrambled up the side as soon as the Health Officer gave permission and made a dash for Dr. Gallagher's stateroom, No. 271.

Found a Raving Maniac.

They stopped, amazed and shocked, as soon as they reached the foot of the stairs. A stream of forceful denunciations greeted their ears. At the end of the passageway a man was struggling with two officers of the ship. Madly he fought with them, shouting all the while for freedom and America.

"I'm going home, I tell you!" he yelled. "I'm going home to Brooklyn!"

"My God! It's Gallagher!" gasped William Lyman; "they told the truth—he's mad."

The men who had come to greet paused to grieve, and when an officer of the deck, who seemed to have a wonderful control over the maniac, had somewhat soothed him, they went silently down the corridor, hoping against hope that the sight of old friends might shock intelligence back to the prison-sick brain.

The hope was vain. Their presence was only an irritation. Outstretched hands were dashed aside. James Gallagher, once the doctor's favorite brother, the madman pushed fiercely to the wall, while he poured out a volume of abuse.

"Secret societies," he shouted, while two burly men tried to hold him; "away with you! It's a devil's plot! You can't hold me! I'm going home!"

With that the doctor, seemingly possessed of the strength of ten men, rushed down the passageway, shouting a defiance.

The members of the committee stood in sad amazement and there was no inclination to hide the tears that sprang to every eye.

Strong arms of deckhands seized the doctor before he had gone far, and he sank exhausted in a chair, gasping:

"Cheats! liars! murderers! you want my life!" Away with you! I'm going home! Home!"

The committee turned away grieving, friends without recognition.

His Changed Appearance.

Dr. Gallagher showed the effects of his thirteen years of prison life. When he left Brooklyn for England he was of splendid build, broad of shoulders, deep of chest, erect as a poplar, smooth of face, with hair as black as jet—a man in the best of health. The man who landed from the St. Paul yesterday afternoon was pale and thin and weak, except when the strength of frenzy came to the aid of his maniacal desires. When he was quiet he walked like an enfeebled old man. What little hair he had above the ears and on the back of his head was of the color of grass, withered for lack of sunlight.

A beard, short on the cheeks and longer and pointed on the chin, mostly gray, with here and there a streak of black, covered his pallid face. Lacklustre, shifty, crafty, maniacal eyes looked out from under a prison-made cap of gray. An ill-fitting prison-made suit of small white and gray checks hung loosely and in many folds over his spare, but large-boned, form. He wore a pair of prison-made shoes, coarse, square-toed, and large.

When the Reception Committee had left him, Dr. Gallagher was quiet for a while, and then he seemed to remember all that had happened, and, resuming his fierce invective, he made a dash for the main deck. He was caught, but this time he fought more fiercely than before, and it required four able seamen to put him in a stateroom and keep him quiet there.

Dr. McBride's Story.

Dr. Gallagher's only companion on the trip from Southampton was Dr. Anthony McBride of 65 and 66 Chancery Lane, London. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who boarded the St. Paul at Quarantine Dr. McBride, who was sent by the Amnesty Association of Ireland and Great Britain to care for Dr. Gallagher on the trip, said:

"I never saw Dr. Gallagher until I met him at the Waterloo Station, in London, where we started for this ship. He is insane, hopelessly so, and there is no chance of helping him even a little just now, because he is and has been in a hurly-burly that keeps him at the top pitch of mania.

"His body bears evidence of awful treatment. There are indentations all over it.

"A doctor knowing the insane condition of his mind and the bruised condition of his body could say nothing than that he was practically battered into insanity.

Three Ribs Had Been Broken.

"There is a very marked depression on his breast, and on examination I found that three of his ribs had been broken, and you can feel where the bones were badly set.

"There is a large indentation on the chest, and I should say that that was caused either by somebody stamping on him or by somebody striking him with a heavy, blunt instrument.

"All over his body are scars that indicate frightful treatment.

On the voyage over I had a terrible time with him. I don't believe I have slept more than four hours in all. He was restless, irritable, and sometimes fierce. He would get up and dress himself half a dozen times in a single night.

"Once he had what seemed to me to be almost a lucid interval. I had asked him a great many times when he was quiet how they had treated him in Portland Prison.

"'Did they beat you there?' I asked him one day.

"'Did they beat me?' he questioned me, plaintively. 'Did they beat me? They murdered me! They murdered me, murdered me!'

"That was all I could get him to say about his prison life."

Will Never Be Sane, Dr. O'Connor Says

Dr. James Bernard O'Connor of Lowell, Mass., one of the passengers on the St. Paul, was one of those who were able to quiet the pardoned convict. To the reporter he said:

"Dr. Gallagher's intellect was ruined in Portland Prison. He will never be a sane man again.

"It has been pitiful to see him on the voyage over. Now and again he has been almost like a child that is just beginning to talk. At other times he has been a maniac, dangerous to himself and all around him.

"All the passengers had pity for his awful condition. Sometimes he'd come docile to the main deck and sit laughing and talking nothings to us.

"Several of the ladies could interest him in a conversation, and he used to be as delighted as a child when they'd put flowers in his buttonhole.

"He was violent last night, and there was fear that before he could be restrained he would jump overboard. He got out of his stateroom in some way and rushed like an athlete to the main deck.

"As he dashed through the passageways and up the stairs, women and children who saw him ran screaming in every direction. He reached the main deck away ahead of pursuers, and was near the rail before deckhands saw and caught him.

"He can't be kept quiet. His heart is so weak that the use of opiates is impossible.

"He has talked all the time of going home, but his idea of the return from his awful exile has been only of the childish, general kind."

Kicks for His Brother.

As the ship drew near to her pier Dr. Gallagher again eluded the vigilance of his guards, and as the St. Paul was warped in to her dock with a shout he bounded up the companionway and was the first of those on board ready to go ashore. His brother James seized him, but the doctor delivered two vicious kicks on the shins that effectually stopped his brother's interference.

Officers and men of the ship surrounded him. Friends tried to coax him back to quietness, but all in vain. James Curtin Kent, who had served twelve years in British prisons, some of them in Portland, said, sadly:

"Mad! I knew it. I saw the letter 'M' over his cell in Portland Prison three years ago, and when the British officials put that over a cell door it means that a man is mad beyond hope."

When the gangplank had been fastened to the ship the efforts of Dr. Gallagher to get ashore became frantic.

"Let me go!" he demanded. "Let me go home! No power in heaven or hell can stop me!"

He eluded the men who were holding him and was dashing for the pier when Victor H. Harrison, passenger agent for the American Line boarded the ship. He spoke to Dr. Gallagher and the convict-maniac became as docile as a child. Mr. Harrison led Dr. Gallagher ashore and, laughing and talking, induced him to pace up and down the pier until his friends should decide where to take him. Mr. Harrison was soon joined by William J. Calnoon; Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, and in the passenger department of the American Line. With Dr. Gallagher between them, they walked up and down the pier.

Soon the Annex ferryboat, with the representatives of the Irish societies on board, reached the pier. The crowd, curious to see the man, by this time numbered thousands, and they surged up and down close to Dr. Gallagher and his attendants.

Would Not Go with Friends.

The party on the Annex was determined that the part of the programme involving the taking of Dr. Gallagher aboard should be carried out.

Members of the committee coaxed him to accompany them.

"It's another trick," was his reply, "and you can't catch me again."

The committee persisted. The doctor grew violent when once they induced him to go to the stairs that led to the ferryboat. He dashed toward the street, but Mr. Harrison and Mr. Calnoon soon caught him and talked him into calmness.

Finally it was decided to lead him to the ground floor of the pier. He went without a protest. The little party, with a surging but silent crowd behind it, had just reached the first landing in the descent when the most touching event of the day happened.

Repulsed His Sister.

Three women, tearful, barred Dr. Gallagher's way. As he neared them, one rushed to him, threw her arms about his neck, and buried her head on his breast, sobbing:

"Tom! Oh, Tom! My brother! My brother! At last! But oh, my God—"

It was Dr. Gallagher's sister, Mrs. Rose, of Buffalo. The two other women stretched out their arms to him, while tears fell like rain down their cheeks. They were his sister Catharine and Agnes, his niece.

"Away with you all!" he shrieked. "Away! I don't care a hang for any of you. I don't know you."

The women stood sobbing and speechless. Suddenly the doctor turned to the youngest of them, Agnes, his niece, young and pretty. Then there came into his dull eyes the first light of intelligence in many a day, and with exclamations of joy the two were in each other's arms.

They kissed each other. There was not a dry eye in the crowd that surrounded them. Then the doctor held the young woman at arm's length, gazed at her fondly, and smiled, gazed a full minute, and then fairly lifted her in his arms and kissed her again. He drew her arm in his and, paying attention to none others, hurried with her to the ferryboat.

As they walked aboard the head of every man in the welcoming delegation was bared, hats were raised in the air, and in a second there would have been a mighty cheer. The band stood ready for a grand burst of greeting music.

"Hush!" "Don't!" whispered somebody who raised a warning hand, and the stillness of death came on the throng that then saw a close range the wreck from Portland Prison.

The ferryboat steamed down the river and then up the East River to Greenpoint, where a stop was made for a few minutes, though nobody went ashore.

Dr. Gallagher's old home had prepared a welcome for him. The Irish flag fluttered from hundreds of poles and windows. More than 1,000 persons, many of them old neighbors, stood on the pier. They cheered as the boat came to a stop, and when it moved on they went sadly away.

Dr. Gallagher was then taken back to the Battery, and thence in an open carriage to an up-town hotel. At the start he was loudly cheered by some of the members of the receiving delegation. He stood up and doffed his cap.

Representatives of the Irish societies will hold a meeting within a few days—possibly to-morrow night—to decide to what institution he shall be sent.

DR. GALLAGHER'S CAREER.

He Gave Up a Lucrative Practice—Evidence Against Him.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher was born in Glasgow in 1851, came to this country when a youth, and in 1875 was naturalized. He then entered Bellevue Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1878, and he immediately began the practice of his profession at 420 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., where he lived with his mother and sister Mary. He enjoyed a lucrative practice until the Spring of 1883, when he went to England. He was then a strong, vigorous young man, and it was his intention to return after a short vacation in London and other cities.

Only ten days after he landed on British soil Dr. Gallagher was arrested on a charge of being one of a band of conspirators to destroy the Parliament Buildings with dynamite. He was accused on information furnished the London police by a youth named Lynch, who knew Dr. Gallagher in Brooklyn, of being an accomplice of Albert George Whitehead, Henry Wilson, John Curtin Kent, William Ausburg, and Bernard Gallagher, his brother.

His Association with Whitehead.

It appeared in the trial that as soon as Dr. Gallagher arrived at the Charing Cross Hotel, London, he sent a telegram to Whitehead saying he would see him soon. Whitehead kept a paint shop, and, it was shown, manufactured nitro-glycerine for the conspirators.

Lynch, who was arrested with the others, swore that he and Dr. Gallagher had gone to London in obedience to the command of a Fenian lodge in this city, and that his business was to obey Dr. Gallagher. He said Dr. Gallagher sent him to Whitehead for "the material," and that in walking about London with Dr. Gallagher the latter declared that many of the finest public buildings would soon come down.

Lynch swore that Gallagher, on April 4, 1883, gave him a rubber bag in which to carry "the material," and upon his return the bag and its contents were placed in a wooden trunk at Eustis Station, and the two men and the trunk were driven to a hotel in Southampton Street.

Detectives were watching the two men, and that evening the hotel was raided and the trunk, with its contents, which proved to be dynamite, was taken to Scotland Yard. Gallagher, Henry Wilson, and Whitehead were arrested the next day. A portmanteau containing several rubber boots filled with nitro-glycerine was found in the room occupied by Dr. Gallagher and Henry Wilson. The other men were arrested shortly afterward.

Proceedings on the Trial.

The trial of the dynamiters began at the Old Bailey June 11, 1883. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who has since died, presided. The men were defended by Sir Edward Clark, Q. C., and Sir Henry James, Attorney General, prosecuted. The trial lasted five days, and the jury, after only an hour's deliberation, rendered verdicts of guilty against Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Whitehead, and Kent. The two others were acquitted. The convicted men were promptly sentenced by Lord Coleridge to penal servitude for life.

Dr. Gallagher was first incarcerated in Chatham Prison, where he was employed in the tailor shop. He was then put in the carpenter shop, and in 1891 he, with other Irish political prisoners, was transferred to Portland Prison.

Reports of Dr. Gallagher's insanity were first circulated in 1887, but the prison authorities declared that he was shamming. While in Portland Prison Dr. Gallagher refused to see any one, and on one occasion declined to see a young man who brought to him a letter from his sister Mary.

Efforts for His Release.

Negotiations for Dr. Gallagher's release were begun during President Cleveland's first term, but the prison physicians declared that he was in good health, and the British officials decided not to let him go. Efforts were renewed by President Harrison, who sent Secretary Henry White of the American Legation to Portland Prison to talk to Gallagher, but Gallagher refused to see him.

President Cleveland, soon after his second inauguration, again made an attempt to have Gallagher released, and in June, 1893, Secretary Gresham instructed Ambassador Bayard to exert himself in Gallagher's behalf. But the English insanity experts again declared that Dr. Gallagher was only feigning insanity, and the British Government again declined to release him from prison.

Sporadic efforts were afterward made to persuade the British Government to exercise leniency toward Dr. Gallagher, until at last they were successful, and he was released on condition that he should immediately leave the country.

Whitehead Not in Jersey City.

Father McGuire, assistant to the Rev. Father McLaughlin of St. Lucy's Church, Jersey City, said last night that the statement in an afternoon newspaper that Father McLaughlin had said that Albert George Whitehead was in or near Jersey City was false. He had heard that a sister of Whitehead was living in Jersey City, but did not know where.

William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, said that neither he nor any one else that he knew of had any knowledge of Whitehead, and he did not believe he was in Jersey City.

MYSTERY ABOUT ARION FUNDS.

Report that Financial Secretary Edward Gauss Is Short $2,000.

The Directors of the Arion Society are preserving a strict silence in regard to a report that was published yesterday to the effect that a deficit of about $2,000 in the treasury of the society had been discovered.

Richard Katzenmeyer, the President of the society, said yesterday that the Directors had pledged themselves to say nothing about the report at present. He said a statement would probably be made later, as the matter had already got into print, but not before Tuesday evening, when the Board of Directors meets.

The report that was published stated that at the meeting of the Directors, at the beginning of the week, Treasurer Lucius said that Financial Secretary Edward Gauss, who was not present, had not turned in his accounts for several months, and he suggested that in the futuro both the Treasurer and Financial Secretary of the society be required to give bonds.

President Katzenmeyer thereupon, continued the report, said that Financial Secretary Gauss was about $2,000 short in his accounts. He made a plea for Mr. Gauss, who has a sick wife and young children.

The other Directors proposed to leave the matter to the society, but eventually decided to make good the deficit by subscriptions, so that the society should not suffer financially. And they pledged themselves not to speak of the matter to any one.

Secretary Gauss, who is also the Master of Ceremonies of the society, has been very unfortunate, it is said. His salary was small, his wife is an invalid, and one of his little children is a mute. He has worked very hard to better his condition, and six months ago he gave up his situation with a brewing company and started a vinegar and mustard factory in Willett Street, in an endeavor to become independent. It is suggested that he might have used some of the funds of the society that were in his hands in his business, with the intention of making them good, but was prevented by further misfortunes.

Mr. Gauss's home is at 329 East Fifty-fifth Street, but he was out of the city yesterday. His wife was prostrated when she heard of the report.

A woman in the house said Mr. Gauss often went out of town for a day or two on business in connection with his factory, and was either in New-Jersey or Philadelphia.

At the Arion Society's clubhouse no one would talk of the affair, nor tell where Mr. Gauss could be found, but no denial was made of the report.

BOUGHT A CHANCE TO DIE.

Swindled Pole Borrowed Ferry Fare and Jumped Overboard.

Twelve Polish Hebrews were taken to Hoboken yesterday by a man named Peter Brume, who said that he lived at 82 Avenue C, this city. They expected to get passage back to Europe, and averred that they had given Brume $5 and $6 apiece to get them an opportunity to work their way.

No steamer sailed yesterday, and it turned out that they were to be sent aboard a ship sailing at another date as firemen. Patrolmen Robold and Whitlock learned of this matter and arrested Brume. He was taken to the police station.

One of the men who had been victimized borrowed 3 cents of a comrade, bought a ferry ticket on a Barclay Street boat, walked straight to the bow, and jumped overboard. Deck hands thrust a hook into his clothes, but he struggled wildly in the water and kept his head under. He was not drawn out until insensible. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and was alive last night.

DIVIDED BY AN APPARITION.

Fierce Discussion in Progress Among the Mexicans.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 4.—The question of the reality of the apparition of the Virgin of Guadalupe is being fiercely discussed.

In consequence of his expressed disbelief Eduardo Sanchez Camacho, Bishop of Tamaulipas, has been forced to resign, but Catholics in his State are largely supporting him. The Vatican has been telegraphed to regarding the matter, as it is feared that the consequences of the division in the Church may be serious.

In consequence of the poor attendance the Pan-American Congress has been permanently dissolved.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.13	.13
Belcher	.35	.31
Best & Belcher	1.10	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.74	.74
Bulwer	.49	.45
Challar	2.20	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.80
Crown Point	.32	.29
Gould & Curry	.56	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.40
Mexican	.55	.55
Mono	.25	.23
Ophir	1.00	.97
Potosi	.95	.92
Savage	.56	.55
Sierra Nevada	.56	.46
Union Consolidated	.46	.40
Utah	.10	.09
Yellow Jacket	.39	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.04	.04
Anaconda	.44	.45
Argentum	.44	.44
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Consolidated	.10½	.10¼
Elkton	.43	.32½
Gibson	.43	.45
Golden Fleece	1.08	1.08
Isabella	.41	.41½
Jefferson	.14	.13
Mount Rosa	.13	.12½
Pharmacist	.08½	.08¾
Portland	1.24	1.24
Union	.25¾	.25¾
Work	.07½	.07½

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CURES CONSTIPATION.

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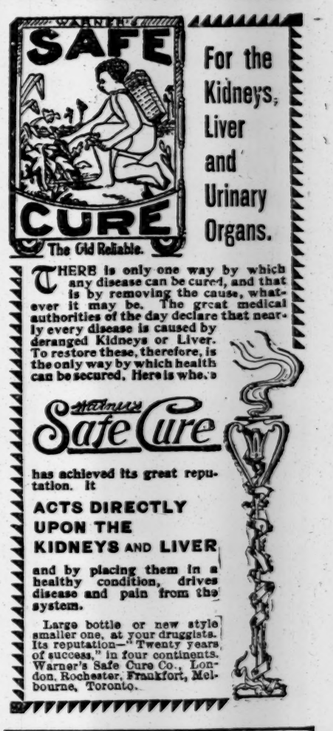
The Old Reliable.



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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie Georg & Co.; Librairie A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Matinée—2:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—3:45 and 8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Pittsburg—3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.

BRYAN'S DEGENERATION.

Before Mr. BRYAN appeared in New-York to make what he so plainly regarded as the greatest effort of his life his appearance was awaited by the friends of honest money with real trepidation. They were afraid that he might actually do something toward stampeding the voting population as he had succeeded in stampeding a convention. A very singular result of the "effort" is related to us on the authority of one of the busiest of the speculative builders of New-York, a man especially familiar with the opinion of the men engaged in the building trades. Being asked what that opinion was, he said that there was some interest in free silver among them and a general disposition to hear what BRYAN had to say for himself before he had actually been heard, but that then the interest suddenly dropped. His estimate was that the speech cost its author 20,000 votes in this city.

The Boy Orator himself was deeply depressed by discovering that, when he attempted to pose as a thoughtful statesman and to trust to logic rather than to rhetoric, the plain people found him a great bore, while they entirely dissented from so much of what he had to say as either he or they could understand. He had, however, expressed himself with studied moderation of language, and it was open to anybody who heard or read the Madison Square speech to argue that he really believed himself to be a philanthropist and public benefactor.

That belief is scarcely open to anybody now. THE TIMES suggested, before Mr. BRYAN came to New-York at all, that the only thing for him to do was to "howl," as he had howled at home, and not to try his hand at economic lectures. He seems to have adopted this suggestion. Certainly there has been a steady degeneration in the tone of his speeches since the tiresome and prosy oration at Madison Square Garden, and this has notably accelerated since he left the State of New-York. The Manchester Guardian, as quoted by the cable, says of his recent speeches that he "is clearly in danger of fastening upon himself the name of demagogue, which in the minds of most Americans is particularly offensive."

As a matter of fact, the staple of his recent speeches is little more than a demagogical appeal to the poor to turn to and rob the rich by means of a depreciated dollar. This appeal he has made with increasing crudity. His assertion that "when GOD made man out of earth He did not use a superior kind of mud for financiers" was exceptional in his speeches in this State, but it would not be at all exceptional in the speeches he has made since he left it. Since the news of the Vermont election and of the assurance of the great success of the Indianapolis Convention he has seemed quite unable to contain himself. His evident effort has been to stir up hatred, envy, and malice between Americans and foreigners, between classes, and between sections. Here are some gems of thought from his later speeches:

At Springfield, Ohio.—There is not a law, human or divine, that they [financiers] respect, because they think they are bigger than the Government and greater than the Almighty.

At Kenyon, Ohio, (alluding to the yellow badges in the crowd.)—I am glad to find courage anywhere, and when I find a man who believes that this Nation is not great enough to govern itself and must appeal to foreign nations for aid, I am glad to have him put it on his hat.

At Elkhart Mr. BRYAN had possessed himself of the form of application for one of the railway men's sound-money clubs of which THE TIMES has already given an account, and these were his valuable comments upon it:

"I find here a little slip printed upon an appropriate color—yellow. [Laughter.] It says: 'I, the undersigned, a ——, in the employ of ——.' That is a very appropriate blank, because the man who issued this considered the employé a blank. [Laughter.] 'I, a blank, in the employ of the blank railroad company,' It ought to be blankety, blank, blank, blank [great laughter] 'hereby make application for membership in the Railway Men's Sound Money Club.' Why don't they say gold club? Why do they attempt to conceal the word 'gold' under the euphonious name of sound money?"

In the same speech occurs the following:

"I know that whenever we express an opinion on the money question that we subject ourselves to the contempt of the New-York financiers. But, my friends, when I have read their ideas on the money question and the ideas of every one else on that subject I am constrained to believe there is only one passage in the Scripture with which they are familiar, and that is the passage which says that a great many years ago certain wise men came from the East."

It is fair to say that in these recent speeches, even the most elaborate of them, the candidate has forborne to attempt much argument for free silver. Two assumptions underlie all these speeches. One is that the upholders of the gold standard are moved by their personal interests alone, and the other that their interests are necessarily opposed to the interests of farmers and "poor men," and that to injure "financiers" is to benefit poor men.

Thirty-six years ago, when BRYAN was a baby, another Western man, a man of the people, came to New-York to make a speech, and the speech made him President of the United States. Can anybody imagine that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had talked then as BRYAN talks now he could ever have been President, or that the man who now talks in that way can by any possibility become President?

NOT THE TARIFF, BUT SILVER.

"We read of millions of spindles standing idle in the textile factories; of the iron mines closed around Lake Superior; of the furnaces blown out; and almost every manufacturing concern in the country running with reduced forces.

"There is only one reason for this paralysis in business, and that is the threat of reckless, ignorant men to lower the standard of money. The day that the Republic decisively declares that its standard of value will remain what it has been for so many years—gold—will see the return of genuine prosperity. Until that day comes we have nothing to look for but such depression as now prevails, and even worse." [Letter of ANDREW CARNEGIE, published in THE TIMES, Sept. 4.]

"Only one reason." We republish the foregoing paragraphs from Mr. CARNEGIE'S letter because they show so clearly that he neither regards the tariff legislation of two years ago as a cause of recent depression nor looks to tariff legislation hereafter as a remedy for it. "Genuine prosperity" will be restored, he asserts, by a decisive declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard. Mr. CARNEGIE, a Republican, is very extensively interested in protected industries—in the whole range of iron and steel manufactures, from the mine and the coke furnace to the finished product—and his holdings are affected by the condition of consumers generally as well as by tariff duties. His opinion is that of a leading expert not unfamiliar with politics.

He has not waited until this time, however, to set forth these views concerning the tariff and the silver movement. In May last President ROBERTS of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to the public:

"We should be the most prosperous country on the globe to-day were it not for the feeling of uncertainty in foreign circles as to what we will do. The free-silver cry shatters confidence and credit at home and abroad, and paralyzes all prospects of a revival of trade.

"The business world does not want to see the tariff question opened up again for years. We want less tariff and more rest."

A few days later, and in the same month, Mr. CARNEGIE authorized the publication of an interview, of which the following questions and answers were a part:

"Q.—Do you attribute the great depressions and panics that have occurred in the last few years to the agitation for a reduction in the standard of value?

"A.—I do. All other causes combined have not affected the country to the extent that this one has. It is fundamental; nothing is settled unless this question is settled, and no genuine prosperity is possible. The one thing needful—and there is only one—is to settle the question at home and for the world abroad that we are to tread the path of honor and of good policy; that is, that the dollar of the Republic shall mean $1 in gold, worth its face in any part of the world.

"Q.—What about the tariff?

"A.—Well, I agree with GEORGE B. ROBERTS, who is a typical man of affairs of this country, and, indeed, of the world, since he is at the head of the largest organization, and gives employment to more labor than any other man, I agree with him when he says that the tariff can wait."

These men, Republicans both, and largely interested—one directly and the other indirectly—in the prosperity of protected industries, hold opinions which should have weight with the leaders of their party. "There is only one reason for this paralysis in business," says Mr. CARNEGIE now, and he asserts that "genuine prosperity" will return, not after the tariff shall have been revised, but after the Nation shall have decided—as it will decide in November—to retain and uphold the monetary standard of civilized mankind.

THE WATER IN BROOKLYN.

The people of Brooklyn will read with a feeling of relief the reports which show that at last both the Department of City Works and the Health Department are engaged in a thorough investigation concerning the condition of the water supply. The engineers are inspecting the several sources from which water comes, and the Health Commissioner has been authorized to spend a little money for the chemical and bacteriological analyses which are needed. The examination of the water in the reservoir of final distribution seems to prove that the supply has not been polluted at the sources, but is affected injuriously after it has passed into the mains and delivery pipes.

In some parts of the city the water has been bad for many weeks. It may not have been loaded with the germs of the so-called water-borne diseases, but it has been repulsive in appearance and odor and clearly unfit to be used. It is probable that the health of the people has suffered but little by reason of the presence of the objectionable matter in the supply, but even if this matter be only a vegetable growth the accumulation of it in a condition of decay should be prevented, because the presence of it cannot be beneficial and may be injurious to consumers.

With respect to the treatment of this problem there has been inexcusable delay. It is admitted by the Department of City Works that the water has been in this bad condition for about two months. The facts now disclosed by recent inquiry might have been ascertained some weeks ago. They should be used promptly and with energy now, and the good name of the Brooklyn water supply should be restored if an effective method of purification can be devised.

BOTH TRY TO "FOOL THE FARMER."

Political articles published by some of the Republican journals, in the East as well as in the West, and reports of the speeches of Republican campaigners show that the high-tariff advocates have as little regard for facts, especially when addressing the farmers, as has been exhibited by the silver demagogues. The farmer is told by one that the prices of his products are low because "free trade" has been substituted for the "protection" of the McKinley tariff, (although the average rate of duty for the first year of the present tariff was 41.75 per cent., as against an annual average of 48.66 per cent. during the four McKinley years,) and by the other that the decline is due to "the appreciation of gold." Both ignore the real causes, to which we have recently directed attention.

While GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, for example, assures the farmers of Northern New-England that the price of potatoes is low because "the value of the dollar has gone up," although he knows that the production of an almost double crop last year glutted the market, high-tariff papers in the West try to convince the farmer that the prices of dairy products, apples, &c., have fallen because a reduction of tariff duties—which really had no effect whatever—has let in a "flood" of such products from abroad.

The Chicago Inter Ocean publishes an article introduced by startling headlines in which it is asserted that "the tariff issue leads," that "Western farmers are awakening to its great importance," and that "they realize fully the losses they have sustained under the Wilson law." Attention is directed to the remarks of C. W. MOTT of St. Paul, General Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about butter and apples. "The duty on butter," he says, "was decreased 2 cents a pound by the Wilson law, and the consequence is that Michigan farmers who send butter to Boston are shipping one-third less than when the McKinley law was in effect. The rest comes from Canada."

But Mr. MOTT and The Inter Ocean must know, or ought to know, that the imports of butter, always small, have been decreased under the new tariff. Here are the official figures, for both imports and exports, in pounds, down to June 30 last:

BUTTER.

	Imports.	Exports.
1891	380,728	15,187,114
1892	114,137	15,047,246
1893	73,423	8,920,107
1894	144,346	11,812,092
1895	72,148	5,598,812
1896	52,067	19,373,913

The imports have fallen from an average of about 178,000 pounds per annum during the McKinley years to 72,148 pounds in 1895 and only 52,067 pounds in 1896. Where are the signs of that "flood" and of those great imports from Canada? Why, we exported to Canada in the year just closed 676,341 pounds of butter, or thirteen times the quantity that was imported from all foreign countries!

And our exports have been increased to nearly 20,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,937,203. We have seen in high-tariff journals similar lies about eggs, the imports of which, it was said, had been increased enormously, owing to a reduction of the duty from 5 cents to 3 cents per dozen. But here are the official figures showing the imports of eggs, in dozens:

IMPORTS OF EGGS.

1891	8,233,043
1892	4,188,492
1893	3,318,011
1894	1,791,430
1895	2,705,502
1896	947,138

Where is the proof about that "flood"? Was not the annual average more than 4,000,000 during the McKinley years, and have not imports fallen to 947,138 under the present tariff?

THE RUSSIAN CHANCELLOR.

The death of Prince LOBANOFF comes at a most critical time in the conduct of Russian foreign policy and may have momentous results. His whole conduct of the Foreign Office, as of the embassy at Berlin and, in a subordinate capacity, of that at Constantinople, has been characterized by an indomitable will that allowed itself to be turned aside by no considerations of humanity. He felt that Russia's advance depended upon her internal development and that that required peace. Hence he was against war, and he would enter into no combination with other powers that might by any possibility provoke war. Whatever could be accomplished by diplomacy he would accept, and he was a master in that art. More than that, he was determined that no one else should fight lest he might be drawn into the contest. In the East he cajoled China or threatened Japan, as seemed necessary to secure Russia's safe outlet to the Pacific. The Pamirs were invaded, tribes bought, and all Northern India kept in a fever of excitement, partly to avert attention from other quarters, partly to convince the border tribes of the overwhelming power of the northern empire. The possibilities of Abyssinian opposition to Italy were recognized, and a gorgeous embassy, one-third religious, two-thirds political, was sent to assure the Negus of assistance in case of need. It was not Abyssinian skill alone that defeated the Italian troops.

In regard to the Eastern question he had carried out thoroughly the policy of M. DE GIERS, but in a hard-handed way that his predecessor would hardly have approved. For the Balkan States, since the time of Prince ALEXANDER, there has been nothing but contempt, as tools to be used or thrown aside at pleasure. The Turkish Empire must be maintained, simply that it might decay and fall into Russia's power without a protest from anybody. To that end intrigue has been extended over the whole empire. Hostility between Turks and Christians has been fomented by every possible means, but every effort by other Governments to bring relief to the distressed has been steadily thwarted. French vanity has been excited to stir Germany's dread, while Austria has been treated as a spoiled child, to be humored rather than considered seriously. With regard to England the unvarying attitude has been one of distrust. When the massacres came, Russia joined with the other powers in protests so long as they were merely formal, but the moment they seemed to involve action she withdrew. She cared not a whit for the Turk. As for the Armenians, those in the Caucasus were more or less troublesome; it was not worth while to have too many on hand. So the massacres went practically unrebuked and the Sultan received another respite that his ruin might be more complete.

There have been indications of late that NICHOLAS II. was growing averse to this hard-handed procedure and somewhat sensitive under the fire of criticism from America and England. Whether this is true or not will be soon apparent. The reports are that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs will be M. DE NELIDOFF, at present Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. If so, a change may be expected, not in the general policy, but in the spirit with which it is carried out. There will probably be more willingness to meet Europe, and especially England, on terms of friendship instead of the distrust that has ruled hitherto. If so, it will bring great relief to the Armenians and practically settle the Eastern question. Those two powers can arrange matters if they will. England is anxious to. If Russia will meet her cordially, the outrages of the past year will be an impossibility in the future.

THE TWO-DOLLAR DOLLAR.

It is gold that has gone up. The purchasing power of gold has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which as a matter of fact are 200-cent dollars. We propose to pay back the English creditors in the same money they gave us. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power as had the dollars which they gave us. [Gov. ALTGELD, at Girard, Ill., Aug. 29.]

And, of course, not only "the English creditors," but the American creditors as well, whether they be the 4,875,000 persons who are creditors of the savings banks for deposits which have been invested in mortgages, or the 970,000 pensioners to whom the Government owes monthly payments, or the millions (creditors with respect to life-insurance companies) whom the owners of 12,341,208 life policies have sought to protect, or the workingmen, who are creditors with respect to the wages of their labor. But ALTGELD has undertaken to guard his own interests by requiring his tenants in Chicago to sign contracts which bind them to pay in gold.

It will be observed that the Bryanite leader in Illinois frankly says that the dollars now in use are two-hundred-cent dollars—worth twice as much as they ought to be—and that the purpose of the Bryan party to substitute dollars having only half the value of these dollars is not concealed by him. Nor have other Bryanite spokesmen in the West and in New-England sought to conceal or obscure it.

Nothing shows the constant progress of American invention more than the changes in motive power used in transportation of passengers within cities. It is not long since the elevated railroad was regarded as probably the highest achievement in the direction of speed and comfort. Within the last week an elevated road in Brooklyn has gone into the hands of a receiver, and its ill fortunes are ascribed to the competition of the surface trolley lines. In this city it is well known that the business of the Third Avenue elevated line has been deeply cut into by the Third Avenue and Lexington Avenue cable lines. Yesterday experiments were completed on the Third Avenue company's lines which are reported to show that the compressed-air motors are likely soon to replace the cable as cheaper and more convenient and more manageable and probably—taking long and short distances—quicker. Meanwhile a beginning in transportation of express freight on the trolley lines has been made in Brooklyn—a scheme that opens up a wide range of possibilities. Now, if horseless carriages become practicable, a New-York Rip Van Winkle would not have to take a nap of more than a decade to find himself, on awakening, a dazed stranger in his own streets.

The arrival at San Francisco of a sample cargo of coal from Tonquin was reported on the 2d inst. "This coal," said the dispatches, "can be brought into the country at a profit as long as the present tariff conditions exist," and it was predicted that considerable quantities of it would be imported. We expect that our high-tariff friends will have something to say about this. But they ought to know that coal has been imported in large quantities by manufacturers on the Pacific coast for many years past, from Japan, Australia, and British Columbia. For example, while the imports of coal into the United States in 1895 were 1,266,109 tons in all, there were brought to the Pacific States 721,174 tons from British Columbia and 274,153 tons from Australia and Japan. The manufacturing interests of the Pacific coast will be promoted by an enlargement of the supply and a reduction of the price of imported coal, even if the fuel be the product of "Chinese cheap labor" in Tonquin or elsewhere.

Cardinal SATOLLI, on the eve of his departure from this country, yesterday gave a dinner to representatives of the press associations in Washington, at which he expressed "his gratitude to the press of the United States for the kindness, impartiality, and ability with which it has disseminated news pertaining to the Papal Legation and the important mission intrusted to the representative of the Pope in America." There is probably no other country in the world—certainly none of like area and population—in which the papers reach so large a proportion of the people as in the United States. And, despite whatever just complaints are brought against a portion of the press, the kindly words of Cardinal SATOLLI apply fairly to the press as a whole. Nor is there any country, except England, in which questions such as have been raised in connection with the Cardinal's mission would arouse so little bitterness of spirit. Unquestionably, the general freedom is to be credited with this happy result. We do not bottle up our feelings, and they seldom explode to any one's harm.

The proposition for a union upon Republican and sound-money Democrats for Congress in this city has much to commend it. It is, of course, of the first importance to keep out of the next Congress not only every advocate of free coinage, but every member who is in favor of "doing something for silver," even short of free coinage, and even in order to pass a new manufacturers' tariff. Every Republican candidate ought to be pledged against such a concession if he is to receive the support of sound-money Democrats. It is well worth thinking of, moreover, whether it would not be desirable to pledge all the candidates upon whom union is sought to that plank in the Indianapolis platform which declares for such currency reform as will take the Government out of banking and leave its function in regard to the currency one strictly of supervision. It is certain that until this is done the currency will not be taken completely and finally out of politics.

It is a rather novel experience for the United States Government to find anything in its Consular service accorded the compliment of imitation. But it is stated in our Washington dispatches by United States Consular Agent MOORE of Weimar that England has already adopted and Germany is about to adopt our system of commercial agents as attachés of the Consular offices. Some of the best work in the service has been done in this direction. But we are not sure that Mr. MOORE is correct in thinking that it has largely influenced foreign Governments. England already had what was practically the same thing. Undoubtedly our reports have stimulated the English and Germans, for some of them have been very good. But they have been a mere beginning, and a very slight beginning, in a system that could be made of extreme use and to which there is almost no limit.

The sudden recrudescence of the movement for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is necessarily suspicious. The islands are at present managed by a group of sharp and not particularly scrupulous politicians. Their purpose all along has been annexation, and any new reason they may adduce for it should be inspected with care. Now they say that they are likely to be overrun with Japanese, and that to avert this invasion they need annexation, which would, as in the case of France and Madagascar, annul existing treaties, including the treaty under which Japanese immigration is permitted. We all remember how the British bugaboo was used to scare us into annexing the islands at the time of the Queen's deposition. It was unavailing, because England promptly asserted that she had no intention of acquiring the islands and was quite willing to acquiesce in our annexation of them. We suspect that the Japanese bugaboo is not more substantial than the British.

There is a good deal of force in the considerations presented in the report of a committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education, which has been unanimously adopted by the board itself, in favor of retaining under the Greater New-York charter the practical autonomy of the Brooklyn school system. The administration of the public-school system should be brought as close to the schools and to the people concerned with them as is practicable with due regard to a harmonious and efficient policy. We are strongly inclined to the belief that the somewhat artificial borough plan of the Consolidation Commission's sub-committee will have to be very much modified and more attention given to the divisions that have grown up within the area of the enlarged city and to the conditions already established. Among the things that will have to be treated as of local concern in a great measure is the administration of the school systems now in existence, which can hardly be blended at once into one.

The Evening Chronicle of Virginia City, Nev., predicts that—

"With our mints open to free coinage of silver, as in Mexico, our prosperity would be in proportion as our resources, population, and area exceed those of our little sister republic."

As a matter of fact, we should say that our prosperity under the stable standard of value is quite out of proportion, as compared with Mexico, to our excess of population, area, or resources. We should hardly gain by going to the Mexican level.

LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS.

AT CHICAGO.	AT INDIANAPOLIS.
Reasons for Party Existence.	
We reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded * * *—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of all Constitutional limitations. * * * The Democratic Party has always been the exponent of personal liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.	The Democratic Party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.
The Money Standard.	
* * * The Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States. * * * We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver * * * has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people. * * * We are unalterably opposed to monometallism. * * * It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1876, and won it in the war of the revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts, public and private.	The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained, with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. We insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.
Problem of the Currency.	
Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money. * * * We * * * denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.	We denounce the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork sytem of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency, under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.
The Tariff and the Income Tax.	
Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.	The National Democracy renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise, or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican Party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic Conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican Party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people, by a further resort to protection. We denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.
The Supreme Court.	
We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the State and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, Judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.	The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three coordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic Party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination, or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.
Public Expenditures.	
We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.	We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government.
Foreign Policy.	
The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained. We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.	We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.
Civil Service Reform.	
We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an Administration of the civil-service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.	We commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the civil service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.
The President's Course.	
A resolution to amend the platform by indorsing the Administration of President Cleveland was defeated by a vote of 357 yeas to 564 nays.	The fidelity, patriotism, and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic Party and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—The Chicago Post raises a question of personal pronouns against Mr. Bryan. Referring to his assertion that "We, as Democrats, are glad to get rid of those Democrats who are using the Democratic Party for private gain," it says: "In the light of Mr. Bryan's famous declaration at Mount Vernon, Ill., March 17, 1896, 'I am not a Democrat,' it is somewhat difficult to understand to whom he refers when he says 'we Democrats.' Does he mean the Democrats who, like himself, got rid of the party by leaving it? If ever there were Democrats who used the Democratic Party for private gain, they are the Bryanites who have stolen the party name and organization to commit the party to a policy of folly and shame."

—The following view of the Democratic situation in Oregon is quoted by The Portland Oregonian (Rep.) from a Democrat of that city: "The tide will turn here in Oregon, and it is beginning to look as though the Democrats, who have been bereft of a party by Chairman STARR and his allies, will make it impossible for the hybrids to carry the State. If that should happen, and MCKINLEY is elected, the Democratic Party in Oregon will be purified. The real Democratic Party will be composed of those who are fighting both BRYAN and MCKINLEY, and two years from now a good many popocrats will be sneaking around the back door with mighty little chance of getting in."

—The progressive nature of Mr. Bryan's malady is noted by The Chattanooga Times: "Bryan's speeches of late are thoroughly tainted with communism. Read them between the lines; he seems to argue that it is wrong for one man to own more than his neighbor. He talks like he wants a general equal distribution; he talks like a demagogue and a small politician, not like a man who essays to be President of the greatest, noblest, most enlightened race of people upon the face of the earth."

—"Again attention is called" by the Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) "to the fact that there would be no silver party and no Candidate BRYAN but for the silver mine owners."

Not a Partisan Triumph.

The Burlington Free Press and Times (Rep.) treats the recent election in Vermont in this manly fashion:

"Stanch as the loyal and true Republicans of the Green Mountain State have shown themselves to be, worthy as Vermont remains of her title of "The star that never sets," her enormous majority for the Republican State ticket is not to be claimed as a partisan triumph. It is largely the work of square and honest Democrats, who realize that the issue which confronts the country is above all party ties and allegiance. Rather, perhaps, may it be said that their party allegiance has led them to discard, for once, party ties. They believe that they are doing the best service to their party by helping to snow under the Populistic candidate forced upon their party organization at Chicago. They do not consider that they have even for a time abandoned their party. And when the Democratic National organization returns to its senses and its old principles, they will be found again in its ranks. It is well that this should be so, for distinct parties, and minorities as well as majorities, are essential to vigorous political life in a republic, and it would not be good for the Republican Party of Vermont to have unanimous Republican elections from this time on."

THE KAISER IS NETTLED

A FRACTIOUS HORSE CAUSES TROUBLE AT BRESLAU.

The Emperor Declares He Never Will Cease His Efforts to Hold Silesia, a Province Won by the Sword of His Illustrious Ancestor—The Czar and Czarina on the Way to Breslau—Monument to William I. Unveiled.

BRESLAU, Sept. 4.—The Emperor, with a general staff and a guard of cuirassiers, arrived here at 1:30 P. M. to-day. His Majesty was accompanied by the Empress, who was attired in a steel-blue robe and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle. Both of their Majesties were attended by their full suites, and were welcomed by the civil and military authorities. The weather was clear, warm, and sunny. After listening to the speech of welcome by President Seidewitz, the Emperor unveiled the statue of Emperor William I., on the Zwingerplatz.

His Majesty's mien was very austere, and his equanimity was disturbed by the antics of the restless horse he rode. After the unveiling ceremonies, however, the Emperor got into lively conversation with President Seidewitz upon the merits of the monument. Prince Hohenlohe accompanied the Emperor and looked worn and ill.

A reception at the City Hall followed the unveiling ceremonies, and the Emperor drank from a loving cup in the Hall of the Princes, where their Majesties received the formal welcome of the City Fathers.

The speech of welcome was made by the Burgomaster, and the Emperor replied to it, saying, in the course of his remarks: "Silesia was won by the sword of my great ancestor and fostered by his successors. I received Silesia as one of the richest and finest provinces in my kingdom. I recognize fully the historical value of this province, which is consecrated by near and far memories, and I never will relax my efforts to preserve the precious jewel as it was inherited, and continue to have the same care for its welfare. I and the Empress wish the cities of Silesia all possible prosperity."

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina, with their suites, started from Kieff last evening for Breslau, where their Majesties will be met by the Kaiser.

A DILLONITE AS LEADER.

The Irish National League of Great Britain Chooses a New Head.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The Irish National League of Great Britain held a meeting here to-day, and elected Patrick Aloysius McHugh, member of Parliament for the North Division of Leitrim, a Dillonite, as Vice Chairman, in place of Timothy D. Sullivan, member of Parliament for West Donegal, who, as a Healyite, the meeting refused to re-elect.

Mr. Dillon, addressing the meeting, said he would rather lead a party of fifty, the members of which were united, than one of seventy, each member of which was flying at the throats of his fellow-members.

The past of any one coming into the party and promising to work faithfully in accord with it would be obliterated, Mr. Dillon said, but so long as he remained leader he should insist upon the members adhering to the old doctrines of party unity.

The foreign delegates to the Irish Race Convention, which adjourned yesterday, have issued a joint declaration, in which they say:

"We deem it our duty to record our grateful appreciation of the courtesy and kindness with which we have been treated here. We came here without any bias toward any section, and with the determination to form an independent opinion, based upon our own observations. The delegates who were responsible for the arrangements for holding the convention scrupulously abstained from any attempts to influence our judgment. We have kept separate our own organization, and asked nobody connected with the home movement to attend our conferences. We are satisfied that the convention, in its composition and its character, voiced the Irish National spirit. We watched the proceedings of the convention throughout, and heard therein the fullest and freest possible discussion, and we were especially impressed with the unanimity that was displayed for genuine party unity, necessarily involving discipline and respect for the rule of the majority.

"We record our own entire belief in unity, based upon the only foundation possible—submission to the majority, and we earnestly call upon the people to stand together for the cause of unity and discipline in the Irish party in Parliament.

"As citizens of countries engaging in free government, we affirm that no other effective line is known than submission to the rule of the majority in political organizations.

"Upon returning to our homes, we shall convey to our people a sense of the magnitude, authority, and order of the convention, and we pledge ourselves to give our unfailing support to the Irish Parliamentary party until self-government has been won for Ireland."

CONSTANTINOPLE IS QUIET.

Armenians at Marseilles Anxious to Reach America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Turkish Legation received under yesterday's date the following from the Sublime Porte:

"The imperial authorities handed to the Government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of both Christians and Mussulmans. The Armenian Anarchists threw bombs on the troops passing through Galata. One officer and a few soldiers were killed. Since then, however, no further criminal acts have been committed, and order prevails in the capital and provinces of the empire."

MARSEILLES, Sept. 4.—Seventeen Armenian revolutionists who took part in the recent rioting in Constantinople, including Garo, who threw the first bomb at the Ottoman Bank, were landed at Marseilles today. They will be detained in the St. Pierre Prison pending orders from the Government regarding their disposal.

The Turkish Government has made a demand upon the French authorities for the extradition of the prisoners, but it is not likely that it will be granted. The refugees declare that they only left Constantinople upon receiving safe conduct out of the country. It is their desire to emigrate to the United States or some other foreign land.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis will sail from here for Constantinople to-morrow.

CARLISTS THREATEN REVOLT.

Resign from Parliament to Express Their Displeasure.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Carlist members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have withdrawn from Parliament as a mark of their disapproval of the passage of the unpopular Railway Subvention bill.

This action of the Senators and Deputies has caused great anxiety among the Ministers and members of the royal family.

The masses of the Carlists threaten to withdraw to the hills. Señor Sanz, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, said today that the direction of the Carlist Party would soon pass into the hands of military leaders, who have effected a perfect organization and are ready to take advantage of the first favorable occasion that presents itself.

RUNNING FIGHT IN MATANZAS.

Insurgents and Spaniards Killed—An American Arrested.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—A report has been received here of a running fight in the Matanzas Province, near Chuco Arce, between a Spanish force, under Col. Aguilera, and a band of rebels, under Cuervo.

Fourteen of the insurgents were killed and many were wounded. The Spaniards lost two privates killed and one officer and three privates wounded.

Benigno Hernandez Acosta, a prisoner of war, was shot at the Cabana fortress today, and Anastasio Sardias Sola will be executed to-morrow.

Samuel T. Tolon, an American citizen and a prominent merchant of Cardenas, was arrested here yesterday on board the steamer Seneca as he was about to sail for New-York. He was brought ashore and placed in confinement. The United States Consul General, Fitzhugh Lee, has taken cognizance of the matter and will enter a protest against Mr. Tolon's arrest.

NO ULTIMATUM TO BRAZIL.

The Italians Will Seek for an Amicable Settlement.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—In response to inquiries made at the Brazilian Embassy today, a representative of The United Associated Presses was informed that Signor de Martino, a former Minister to Brazil, whom the Italian Government has arranged to send to Rio de Janeiro to demand satisfaction of the claims made by Italy, will not be the bearer of an ultimatum, but will make further efforts to effect a peaceable settlement of the Italian claims.

Count Schouvaloff Out of Danger.

WARSAW, Sept. 4.—The physicians in attendance upon Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Warsaw, who yesterday was reported to be in a critical condition, having suffered an apoplectic stroke, state that he is out of danger.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—Arrangements have been completed between the Belgian Steamship Company and the Canadian Government for a steamer service between Antwerp and Cologne and Canada. The British steamer Greta Holme will open the service, sailing from Antwerp Monday. The steamers will sail fortnightly from each terminal port.

—A dispatch says that the Government at Pekin is disposed to agree to the conditions proposed by Lord Salisbury that, in exchange for the increase of tariff by China, that Government shall concede the abolition of transit dues and permit free trade within the empire.

—The French Colonial Office denies that Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who has been undergoing confinement in a fortress in French Guiana under conviction of having sold Government secrets to a foreign Government, has made his escape.

—The British steamer Ravensheugh, from Alexandria for Hull, came into collision off Finisterre Thursday with the steamer Fusiyama, from Antwerp for Leghorn, sinking the latter almost immediately. No lives were lost.

—Duc d'Aumale has invited the Czar to visit him at Chantilly, but it is understood the invitation will be declined.

RECEIVERS FOR LAND COMPANY

Liabilities of $4,500,000, Chiefly in Debenture Mortgages on Farms.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—United States District Judge C. G. Foster to-day, upon the application of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, placed the J. B. Watkins Land and Mortgage Company of Lawrence in the hands of M. Summerfield and J. B. Watkins of Lawrence and John F. Switzer of Topeka, as receivers. The liabilities are $4,500,000, consisting chiefly of debenture mortgages on Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Texas farms.

The particular claim upon which suit was instituted was for $48,000 of debenture bonds, upon which the interest has been defaulted since 1895. Samuel Bishop of Lawrence, attorney for the company, says the assets will very nearly cover the liabilities. The company has been struggling for its existence for eight or ten years. In 1888 it was put into a receivership, but five years later it was turned over to its owners again, with Mr. Watkins as President. But financial conditions were not favorable, and now it will probably be wound up. Its debentures are mostly held in the East and in Europe.

J. B. Watkins has been in Lawrence many years and accumulated a large fortune, which, it is claimed, has not been impaired by the failure of this company. He has been the promoter of many enterprises in the West and Southwest, among others a land and railroad project in Louisiana. He bought several million acres of public land in that State, and by traversing a portion of it with a railroad he turned immigration in that direction. He called his railroad the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf.

FIRE ISLAND TO BE SOLD.

No Further Use for the Property Bought During the Cholera Scare.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Fire Island will undoubtedly be sold soon by the State. It was purchased in 1892 during the cholera scare for $210,000, and since then the attendant expense of the ownership has increased the State's outlay in this direction to $250,000.

The members of the State Land Board are of the opinion that the State has no further use for the island, as $235,000 has recently been expended in improvements on Hoffman Island, which will enable the State Quarantine officers to fully cope with any such situation as arose during the cholera scare which necessitated the purchase of Fire Island. It is not expected that, if the island is sold to private parties, it will bring, at the highest calculation, over $50,000.

A syndicate has made an offer to the Land Board for the purchase of the island. The offer has been made through State Health Officer A. H. Doty, under whose supervision the island now is. The State at present rents the island and hotel buildings thereon for hotel purposes, taking 25 per cent. of the profits. It is not expected that the returns from this lease will amount to much. The State expends $5,000 annually for the care and betterment of the island.

Mrs. Parnell Knows Her Assailant.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—There are many persons in this place who believe that in the near future it will become public who murderously assaulted Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, while she was on her way to her home, Ironsides, on April 18 of last year. They base their belief on the fact that Mrs. Parnell has written a letter to Justice of the Peace William C. Steele of this place, dated Queenstown, Aug. 26. In it she says she intends to write and tell the name of the person who assaulted her. She says she knows who it was, and that as she is now in Ireland and does not intend to return to this country she will make it known who tried to kill her. It is believed that the letter, when Mrs. Parnell writes it, will come to the Justice to whom she has just written.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—The leather works of Siegel, Eiseman & Co., situated at 26, 28, and 30 Longworth Street, Newark, N. J., were almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss on the stock, $35,000; to the buildings, $5,000. Mary Ann Hannah owned the buildings, which are covered by insurance.

—The barn of C. A. Ripperman, at Millerstown, Penn., was burned yesterday morning with three horses and several carriages. The large Ripperman tannery was also on fire, but it was saved. Two other buildings were burned. Loss, $8,000.

—Fire in the Southampton Lumer Company's yards at Pine Tree, Ontario, yesterday destroyed 8,250,000 feet of pine lumber. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

LI'S DAY IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

Lord Li and Viscount Li, and his two Chief Secretaries, Lo Feng Luh and Yu.

During luncheon it was decided that, notwithstanding his willingness, Minister Yang Yü should not accompany the vice-regal party to Niagara, but should send two of his Legation attachés as substitutes. Li Hung Chang then chose the Secretary of the Legation, H. W. Hoo, and the translator, M. Y. Chung, who are the most popular Celestials in Washington, to have the honor of accompanying him.

A Sound Sleeper.

A little after noon, and before the others had finished their repast, the Viceroy announced that he would sleep, and two minutes later he was wrapped in profound slumber on a big divan. Although he was due at 1 o'clock at the hotel, where all the suite and his United States Army escorts were anxiously awaiting his signal for luncheon, he slept soundly until twenty minutes past the hour, when he was hurriedly presented to the ladies and children of the legation, and then driven directly to the Arlington.

Here he disappeared from public view until 3 o'clock, when he had an appointment to go to the top of Washington Monument. At that hour Major Gen. Miles, accompanied by his young son, and Gen. Breck, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Greeley, Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, Col. Gilmore, Capt. Davis, and Capt. Heyl of his staff called to pay their respects.

They spent fifteen minutes with the Viceroy, who took a violent fancy to the youth and plied him with questions about his school and what he expected to become as a man. He asked Gen. Miles how old he was, and when the General told him he had served with Grant, the Viceroy became deeply interested and asked numerous questions about Grant's army life.

LI CALLS ON CARLISLE.

Tariff Question Discussed by the Two Great Financiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—After his interview with Gen. Miles this afternoon, ex-Secretary Foster took the Viceroy, Lord Li, and Dr. Mak to call on Secretary Carlisle at the latter's residence.

Mrs. Carlisle and the wife of Chief Justice Fuller received the party. This visit turned out to be the most important of the day, and resulted in the complete demolition of the afternoon programme. The Viceroy spent over an hour in discussion of finance and tariff with Secretary Carlisle. He was amazed and gratified with the Secretary's knowledge of the Chinese systems and the firm grasp and clear perception he had on subjects that had puzzled China's chief thinkers.

China contemplates a change in her tariff system, which is now said to be anything but uniform. Secretary Carlisle had a copy of the present Chinese customs schedules before him, and the two distinguished financiers went closely into the details of the matter. The Viceroy declared that Carlisle would be the greatest man in all China if he went there.

When the discussion had continued until 4:30 o'clock, the Viceroy entered his carriage and drove to Secretary Lamont's, where he left his card, repeating the courtesy at the residences of Gen. Miles and Secretary Francis. Then he drove back to the hotel, where Gen. Ruger, Major Davis, and Capt. Mills were in full uniform awaiting him, and the carriages were drawn up ready to conduct the entire suite to the monument, where steam had been kept up after hours to take the party in the elevator to the top.

The Viceroy, however, declined to take any further trips to-day. He said he was tired and would rest until the dinner this evening. He retired at once to the privacy of his apartments and went to sleep.

DINNER IN HONOR OF LI.

Chinese Airs by the Marine Band and Short Complimentary Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Li Hung Chang came down from his apartments at 7 o'clock this evening to attend the elaborate dinner tendered in his honor by ex-Secretary Foster. Besides the host and the Viceroy, the following guests sat down:

His Excellency Li Hung Fong, first son of the Viceroy; Secretary Lo Fong Loo, Lord Li, second son of the Viceroy; Dr. Irwin and Dr. Mak, medical attendants; the Chinese Minister, Yang Yü; the Mexican Minister, Señor Romero; Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Lamont, Secretary Francis, Justice Harlan, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, Gen. Miles, Gen. Ruger, Assistant Secretary Rockhill, E. B. Drew, Chinese Commissioner of Customs; Gen. James H. Wilson of New-York, and Dr. W. W. Johnston of Washington.

The floral decorations were superb, and during the repast the United States Band, under special orders from the Navy Department, gave a serenade, rendering among other numbers the Chinese national air, a Chinese prologue by Morelli, Fanciulli's Chinese march, and other melodies recognized by Earl Li.

At the conclusion of the dinner Gen. Foster made a few remarks, in which he felicitously expressed the great pleasure of his countrymen, including the representatives of the Government, growing out of the Viceroy's visit to the capital and other cities, and their regrets that his Excellency's urgent duties at home made his stay so short. Now that he was to depart on the long journey across the continent and ocean, every one desired to wish him good health and happiness and a long life of further usefulness to his country and the world.

Li Hung Chang's Response.

Li Hung Chang responded, through his interpreter, in a written speech, which met with much applause. He said:

"In acknowleging the hospitality extended to me by my old friend, the Hon. J. W. Foster, I have to thank him for affording me an opportunity, before my departure from the capital of this country, to repeat once more the sincere expression of my gratitude and thankfulness to the American Government and citizens for the welcome and reception offered to me, as a representative of my august master, the Emperor of China, and the personification of the Chinese Empire.

"Since the establishment of our treaty relations there have always been evidences of good-friendship between our two countries, but all these evidences, I dare say, have been eclipsed by the cordiality and warmth displayed by the American Government and citizens in welcoming and receiving my special mission.

"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make as long a sojourn in this country as I wish in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a Nation, I cannot help during my brief visit here to be struck and impressed by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people, by the welfare and prosperity in their industrial and commercial pursuits, by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical, and poetical literature, by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind, and by the display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the public buildings, statues, and paintings of historical figures and facts which my old friend, J. W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me.

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of Western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions I represent, inculcating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China, and amalgamating the oldest civilization of the far East with the most modern of the extreme West.

"I have only one word to add, that the Hon. J. W. Foster has to me, in his manifold abilities, rendered most valuable assistance in China's most critical moments. America, whether as a Government, or as individuals, is to China a friend in need, so she is to her a friend indeed.

"Gentlemen, I propose the toast to the friend of China—the Hon. J. W. Foster."

Li Ate Ice Cream.

The banquet proper, which began at 6:50 o'clock, closed at 8 o'clock, but Li Hung Chang remained until 9:15 conversing with those present. He drank sparingly of champagne during the banquet, and ate a little ice cream, but touched no solid food. From the time the plates were removed he appeared in a most talkative mood, and asked innumerable questions.

When he left the banquet hall, he was assisted to the elevator by his attendants, and upon reaching his apartments retired for the night.

The programme for to-morrow includes a visit to the money vaults of the Treasury and to the executive departments generally and to the Washington Monument. At 3 o'clock a trip to Mount Vernon is in order. He has ordered a magnificent floral piece to be placed on Washington's tomb.

REWARDS FOR POLICEMEN.

Two Days Extra Vacation Granted for Work During Viceroy Li's Visit.

Chief Conlin sent the following report to the Police Commissioners yesterday:

"Now that the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has departed from our city, I desire to call your attention to the great amount of extra work that the police have been called upon to perform in connection with his visit here and his journeying to and fro to attend the various receptions arranged in his honor, and to state that too much praise cannot be given to the members of the force for the prompt, intelligent, and efficient manner in which they responded to the calls made upon them for the performance of duties that were at times very trying, and particularly so on account of the short notice that the police invariably had to prepare for lining the routes taken, and providing proper protection at the various places where large crowds of people assembled to take part in and witness the ceremonies.

"In view of the excellent manner in which the police performed their work, and of the great amount of extra time they lost in so doing, I deem it but just that they receive, as a reward, at least two extra days of vacation, and so respectfully recommend."

Acting upon the communication, the Commissioners granted to the members of the force below the rank of Sergeant, two days' leave of absence.

Chief Conlin received from J. M. Hilliard of the Waldorf Hotel yesterday a letter saying:

"We wish to tender you our sincere thanks and appreciation for the very efficient and polite service of the police during the stay of his Excellency Li Hung Chang at the Waldorf. Particularly we wish to refer to and thank the eighteen men under the command, we believe, of Sergt. Burns, who were steadily detailed here during the week."

Li Hung Chang's Secretary Honored.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Gazette announces the appointment of Loh Feng Luh, secretary to Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Special Ambassador now in the United States, as an Honorary Knight Commander of the new Victorian Order.

MEMORIAL OF CONFEDERACY.

Board of Trustees Organized to Erect a Building.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The movement commenced by Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York to perpetuate the history of the Southern Confederacy and deeds of Southern bravery by erecting a magnificent memorial building was promoted by the action of the Board of Trustees, whose first session was brought to a close here last night on Lookout Mountain. Corporate existence will be given the movement by a charter obtained in Mississippi for the Confederate Memorial Association. The idea of a battle abbey has been abandoned as impracticable, and the structure to be erected will be called the Confederate Memorial Institute. The board organized by electing Gen. W. D. Chipley of Pensacola, Fla., President, and Gen. C. A. Evans of Atlanta Vice President. Col. Robert C. Wood of New-Orleans will continue to act as General Manager, while the Fourth National Bank of Nashville was designated as Treasurer and depository of funds, both subject to change by the board at its next meeting, which was set for Oct. 1 at Belle Meade. Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee, Col. Robert White of West Virginia, Gen. J. B. Briggs of Kentucky, and Gen. Ross of Texas were constituted an Executive Committee.

The plan for raising the necessary funds provides for the appointment of agents in each county to make a thorough canvass of every State in the South. The Board of Trustees is composed of eighteen members, besides Col. A. G. Dickinson of New-York, the personal agent of Mr. Rouss. The body is self-perpetuating, and is divided equally into two and four term members. The charter holds good for fifty years. Fifteen States, the District of Columbia, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories are represented on the board. It is estimated that the institute will involve an outlay of at least $500,000 before completion. Its chief mission will be educational in character, by collecting the correct facts at issue in the history of the late war. Capt. J. M. Hickey of Washington, D. C., was seated as a member of the board over W. A. Gordan, contestant. The location of the memorial will not be considered until after the money has been raised.

ESSEX COUNTY'S NEW PARKS

Large Tract of Land Purchased for the Proposed Public Grounds.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Essex County Park Commission has made public the purchase of the land necessary for the largest of the five proposed parks. It will be known as Millburn Park and will contain about 2,000 acres and extend from the crest of the Orange Mountain at Millburn to the crest of the second mountain at Northfield, and embrace a fertile valley and a large tract of picturesque woodland, which present possibilities for the landscape gardener.

The property includes the site of the Orange Reservoir. The twenty-two deeds for the greater part of the property were recorded in the Register's office last week. They include all the land the purchasing agents of the commission could acquire by direct purchase, and condemnation proceedings will be necessary to get possession of the other property required.

It is not the intention of the Park Commission to make many changes in this natural park at present, and it will be held for development in the future, after the work on the other smaller parks has been nearly completed. At one point the tract has an elevation of nearly 600 feet, and here it is proposed to erect an observatory, from which a splendid view may be had of New-York Bay, the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Statue of Liberty. Just back of the mountain crest a lake of considerable size will be located in a natural basin, and not far from its proposed site are the Hemlock Falls, in South Orange, which have a local reputation for their natural charms.

A botanical garden, zoological garden, casino, playground, several smaller observaries, and numerous picturesque walks and drives are a few of the attractions promised for this proposed park. A system of boulevards, which are to connect the parks, has also been planned.

Triple Hanging in Texas.

PARIS, Texas, Sept. 4.—George L. Wheeler, white, and Silas Lee and Hickman Freeman, colored, were hanged here this morning. At his own request, Wheeler was hanged alone, and the two negroes were executed together. Wheeler and Freeman remained remarkably cool to the last, while Lee nearly broke down. The crime for which Lee and Freeman paid the death penalty was the murder, on Nov. 14, 1895, of "Jeff" Maddox, Edward T. Canady, Paul Applegate, and an unknown man on a Red River shanty boat. The murder was the result of a gambling quarrel. Wheeler's crime was the murder of Robert McCabe near Tishomingo, Indian Territory, in August, 1894.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that commencing Sept. 8 Long Branch and Point Pleasant trains leaving New-York at 3:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. week days, 1:20 P. M. Saturday only, and 8:15 A. M. Sundays, and trains leaving Toms River at 2:58 P. M. week days, Point Pleasant 6:10 A. M. Mondays only, 8:45 P. M. Sundays, will be discontinued, and the 6:50 A. M. train from Point Pleasant will make its last trip Tuesday, 8th.—Adv.

NEWPORT AT THE THEATRE

CASINO DANCE ALMOST A FAILURE IN CONSEQUENCE.

Programme of the Fete Champetre and Bazaar to be Given at Mrs. Brice's for Charity—A Course of French Lectures Arragned—Beautiful Gowns Worn by Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Fred Grant—List of New Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Cottagers filled the Opera House to overflowing this evening. The attraction was May Irwin in "Widow Jones." She recently made a great hit here with her singing at Mrs. Calvin Brice's drawing-room reception, and everybody who heard her sing then desired to hear her to-night. Many booquets and floral pieces were sent her. Herman Oelrichs had a big theatre party of men.

Arrangements were completed to-day for the fête champêtre and bazaar at Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's Wednesday for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York, and it is to be an enormous affair, entirely in the hands of ladies. Busses are to be run from all points in the cottage colony. During the dancing on the lawn Mrs. Brice is to have an entertainment going on in the house.

The patronesses are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. N. W. Clapp, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Miss Gibert, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Mrs. J. Fred Peirson, and Mrs. George Henry Warren. The Executive Committee is Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., Miss Grosvenor, Miss Leary, Mrs. J. Fred Peirson, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. C. C. Moore, and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs are to attend at the toy table; Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. L. I. Jones, and Mrs. A. Tower, the candy table; Mrs. T. E. Chadwick, Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. Richardson Clover, and Miss Dickinson, the swan table; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Leary, Mrs. J. F. Peirson, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Alexander Barrett, Mrs. J. B. Townsend, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Julian T. Davies, and Mrs. George Henry Warren, the fancy table; Miss Grosvenor, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., and Mrs. L. C. Josephs, the flower table, and Mrs. J. F. Peirson, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Benjamin Thow, and Mrs. H. L. Willoughby, the perfumery booth.

Mrs. George Hoffman gave a charming dinner party Thursday evening in honor of Miss Sherman, whose engagement to her son, J. Ellis Hoffman, was recently announced. The table was spread in the white and gold ballroom of the Travers villa, which Mrs. Hoffman occupies. The guests were Miss Josephine Brooks, Miss Elsie Clapp, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Edith Blight, Miss Hoffman, Miss Davis, Miss Stone, Reginald Brooks, Wilton Barger, Joseph Cutting, Lloyd Warren, Columbus Baldwin, Cecil Barrett, and Richard Peters.

Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., had a children's party to-day. Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained at luncheon, and this evening pretty dinners were given by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. William Gammell. Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a small dinner in honor of her guests, Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages are: Peter Cooper Hewitt, Elisha Dyer, Jr., C. C. Pomeroy, and Lispenard Stewart, returning from New-York; Mrs. Walker Smith of Tuxedo, to visit her sister, Mrs. David King; Herbert Wade of New-York, to visit Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske; Miss Margaret and Miss Mollie Hammett, to visit Mrs. Philip Rider, and Lewis Leland of New-York, to visit Norman F. Leland.

Among the other prominent arrivals are: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barton, Miss Lucette Clift, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mrs. H. A. Fleming, Paul F. Gerhard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McElroy, A. F. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pearse, George W. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Seaton, Henry B. Shope, Julian B. Shope, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Story, Miss J. Waters, Mrs. W. Witherbee, and Miss Witherbee.

Boston—Mrs. W. E. Brown, Miss M. Brown, A. T. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dunning, Edward Fawser, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grinnell, Mrs. George G. Hall, F. W. Taylor; Chicago—A. A. McKay, G. A. McKay, Edward J. Smith, Miss S. T. Smith; Zanesville, Ohio—H. W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin.

Covington, Ky.—Mrs. Henrietta Green, Miss Mary Bruce Green; Bangor, Me.—Mrs. Charles Dole; Yonkers, N. Y.—Mrs. M. B. Cooperthwaith, Miss Cooperthwaith; Wilkesbarre—Miss Bessie Loomis, Earl Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Loomis, Mrs. F. B. Parish, G. F. Parish, Miss E. L. Reets; Scranton—Mr. and Mrs. James Archibald.

Grand Rapids—Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Boothley; Uniontown, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hall; Verplanck, N. Y.—Mrs. R. A. Anger; Freehold, N. J.—Miss Rosalie B. Knower; Coldwater, Mich.—J. B. Branch, P. J. Branch, D. D. Chapman; Syracuse—Edward Ward; Germantown—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peirce, E. Converse Peirce; Newark—Dr. J. Ackerman Coles; St. Louis—W. S. Scott.

Detroit—C. C. Griggs, Miss M. A. Griggs, Mrs. B. B. Mitchell; Hastings, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Rorke; Pittsburg—Miss E. Colter, O. B. Colter, J. E. Porter; Cleveland—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carleton.

Lord Chief Justice Russell and Lady Russell and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are coming here Sept. 22 to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White. Mr. White was formerly attached to the American Legation in England.

Prof. A. Wisner has arranged a second series of French lectures to be given at the cottages during this month. The first will be given next Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Kay Street, the subject being "Histoire de la Famille d'Orléans"; the second Saturday, Sept. 12, at the residence of Mrs. William Post, Bellevue Avenue, on Ernest Renan et Sa Soeur"; the third Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Bellevue Avenue, the subject being, by request, "Le Prince Imperial"; the fourth Saturday, Sept. 19, at The Elms, the residence of Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Bellevue Avenue, on "La Jeunesse de la Martine," and the last Tuesday, Sept. 22, at the residence of Miss Laura Post, Kay Street, on "L'Enfance de Michelet."

Late arrivals at Jamestown are: Washington—H. M. Wilson; Short Hills, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Camp and Col. T. C. Farley.

The attraction at the Opera House played havoc with the Casino dance to-night, and only a few were present. Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer came over, with Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant of New-York. Both ladies were elegantly attired, Mrs. Palmer's gown being of rose pink, flowered in white in large designs. Mrs. Grant wore pale blue silk, flowered in white, and trimmed with narrow white lace. The diamonds worn by both ladies were superb. Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, Mrs. S. F. Barger, Miss Barger, J. B. Townsend, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Mrs. Fred Pelrroff, Miss Peirson, W. W. Andrews, Jr., Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mrs. John Davis, A. L. Ghait, Major and Mrs. H. R. O. Cross, James Otis, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Andrew C. Dulles, Frederic Davies, Miss Davies, the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Walter S. Andrews, Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles, Miss Dulles, Miss Gammell, and Miss Julia Grant.

Will Build a Marble Prison Wall.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison says that on Jan. 1 he will have 1,400 men on his hands with nothing for them to do, owing to the abolition of all contract labor in the State prison. He has concluded, therefore, to set them at work cutting out square blocks of marble from the quarries, and will build one of the handsomest walls in the State along the south side of Secor Road.

EXCURSION'S WEARY ENDING

Picnickers Kept Out All Night by Various Mishaps.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 4.—A boatload of excursionists went from this city and other places yesterday to Glen Island on the steamboat Sam Sloan. They had a good time going up and a good time at the island, but they still shudder when they think of the trip back. It was 2 o'clock this morning when the wet, tired, and sleepy excursionists reached home. The first of their troubles came when they were off Shooter's Island, at the junction of Newark Bay, the Kill von Kull, and Staten Island Sound.

When the boat rounded into Staten Island Sound, the storm struck her on her beam in blasts that sent her well over. The men at the wheel were dazzled by the bright lightning. The Captain decided that the safest course to follow was to dock. He headed close inshore on the Jersey side. The pier at Carteret was sighted and the boat made fast there. The Sloan remained for an hour. The refreshments were all gone. Children were crying and wailing and women were fretting.

When the storm abated, the Sloan started on her trip to this city. Tottenville, Perth Amboy, and Sayreville were passed, and the boat steamed up the river toward this city. Everything went well until in sight of the landing. Then, at a point called Sandy Bottom, 300 yards down the river, but almost in midstream, the Sloan poked her nose into the sand and stuck. The excursionists had been ready to land and had gathered about the gangway, expecting that ten minutes more would see them in the brightly lighted trolley cars they could see from the boat. There was a crowd at the dock, waiting for the excursion to arrive. There was considerable anxiety after the storm, when the boat did not arrive on time, and it continued until word came from Sayreville that the boat had passed up.

When the boat was sighted there was a cheer. When she grounded there was a groan. The electric railroad company was holding cars to carry the excursionists to all parts of the city and to the near-by towns, and Secretary Radel took a steam launch and put off to the stranded steamboat. The owner of the boat offered to make a deal with the Captain of the Sloan to land the passengers. This offer was declined. Then the Captain of the small boat offered to land the passengers for 25 cents each, and the passengers waited to accept. The officers of the Sloan refused to allow any one to leave. An offer from the small boat, made by Radel, to take the passengers off free was also declined. The Sloan's Captain said he was responsible for the safety of the passengers until they landed at the dock, and he would not take any risk of transferring them.

The Sloan finally worked herself free, but it was long after 2 o'clock this morning when the tired and bedraggled passengers stepped ashore and made for home.

A RAINES LAW COMPLICATION.

Effect of Different Kinds of Local Option Provisions.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—A number of complications have arisen in towns of the State where the local option question was voted on at the last Spring election, as provided under the Raines liquor-tax law. The law provides that the voters of each town may determine as to four different kinds of licenses. The people vote first on selling liquor over the bar, to be drunk on the premises; second, on the sale of liquor in quantities under five gallons, not to be drunk on the premises; third, on the sale of liquor by pharmacists, and fourth, on the issuing of hotel keepers' licenses.

The general provisions of the law are to the effect that any one possessing a first-class license—such as a saloon license—can dispose of liquor in any quantity to be drunk on or off the premises. But under the local-option provision, where a town votes, for instance, to grant a license of the first class named above, that person cannot sell according to the provisions of the second sub-division, or, in other words, to be taken away from and drunk off the premises. The question was brought to the attention of the State Excise Department through the result of the election in the town of Royalton, Niagara County, where the electors voted down all but the first of the four propositions mentioned.

A liquor seller who had been granted a license under the first sub-division of the local-option feature of the Raines

GRAND CIRCUIT CLOSES

THE CONSOLATIONS DECIDED AT FLEETWOOD COURSE.

Judges and Spectators Disagreed as to the Winner of a Heat, and the Announcer Refused to Shout Forth Their Decision—Finally They Decided to Compromise on a Dead Heat—Cobwebs Again Fails to Lower the Wagon Record.

Some remarkable things have been done by the harness racers at Fleetwood Park this week, but the judges had their innings yesterday. The work in the pigeon-roost, where the officials can note the flights of the horses, was smooth and satisfactory during the early part of the meeting. Some changes were made in the men appointed to conduct the last of the Grand Circuit programme, W. H. Watt, an Indiana turfman, now residing in the metropolis, being the only one who had served during the first four days. His associates yesterday were Alexander Newburger, an old member of the Driving Club of New-York, and Whitfield Gibbs of Goshen, a horseman of some experience, best known on the turf as the owner of the fast mare Etelka.

There was nothing difficult for the new trio of judges to determine at first, and they were evidently alive to the fact that those who controlled the gray mare Refina in the pace were keeping her speed under cover in order to get better odds. Indeed, they had virtually determined to try a new driver if the favorite had not won the fourth heat, but this trouble was spared to them, for Jack Bowen, Boston's ancient mariner among the pilots of the sulky, steered Refina safely into the port of success just when she seemed doomed to shipwreck.

Judges' Queer Decision.

The knotty point arose in the third heat of the three-minute trot when the favorite, Page, and the nimble little bay mare Van Zandt came under the wire on almost even terms. The latter was next to the rail and had been leading all through to the mile, while Page closed on her from the last turn. From the spectators' point of view Van Zandt got home first by a neck, so that when the expected decision in her favor was delayed the crowd became impatient. The plan adopted at Fleetwood was for the clerk to write out the positions and take them across the track to the starter, who made the announcement. This was done as usual, but only a few persons knew that the first official bulletin sent over to Frank B. Walker, the professional with the far-reaching voice, had been returned by him. It showed that Page had got the decision, and, knowing what a storm of protest would follow so unpopular a verdict, the starter refused point blank to read it.

Instead of standing by their first placing, the judges still further stultified themselves by compromising on a dead heat. The attendant who hangs out the card with the number of the winner stood ready with a placard bearing the figure "2," which indicated Page. He dropped this and selected one on which was printed "1," the number assigned to Van Zandt.

This mollified the crowd for a moment, but when the zero appeared as the final result of the long deliberation there was a howl of indignation.

The feelings of the disgruntled onlookers were pent up, as a whole, until Walker unfolded the second message from across the way, and when the judges have decided a dead heat between Page and Van Zandt." Then the chorus of hisses sounded liked the steam escaping from the big engine of the Empire State Express. If anybody on the grounds agreed with this extraordinary judgment, he preserved a discreet silence, as became a hopless minority. The members of the Driving Club, President Butler included, joined with the visiting horsemen in decrying so manifest a miscarriage.

Van Zandt Won After All.

Fortunately, the decision did not affect the result of the race for Van Zandt won, after all. She was more at home on the short stretches and devious turns than the big-gaited gelding, whose speed did not avail him.

It was a contest between Dutchess and Orange Counties, for Van Zandt hails from Clove Branch, in the former, and Page was bred across the line, in the region where his famous grandsire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, once held court. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gibbs, whose leanings, if he had any, would naturally be toward the trotter from his own county, occupied a somewhat delicate position. It is understood that he stood out for a dead heat from the first, while Mr. Newburger favored Page, and Mr. Watt thought Van Zandt reached the wire first. The one excuse for such a palpable error as the one made yesterday is the wretched location of the judges for rendering nice decisions. Any part of the clubhouse stoop on a line with the finish is better adapted for this than the rookery on the opposite side of the course.

While the patronage fell off somewhat for the farewell appearance of the Grand Circuit fliers, it was very fair considering the modest card. Nine horses comprised the material available for the two consolation purses, and there was an odds-on favorite for each class. Refina, with her mark of 2:10¼ and a successful campaign in the New-England circuit, seemed to have an easy task in the 3:00 pace. She had a clear road in the first heat at a clip that seemed only good exercise for her. In the second mile the gray mare rushed off her stride several times, so that a mile in 2:16 landed Redinda well ahead. The third heat was much the same, except that the time fell back to 2:17½, and Refina's sudden reversal of form gave rise to misgivings that the delegation from the Hub were manoeuvring for a better price. At all events, the mare had no trouble in landing the fourth heat, even after a losing break along the flat to the half. She stepped this mile in 2:15, and gave further evidence of the fact that her merits had been hidden in the early part of the race by making the next trip in 2:13¼.

The only question to be settled in the 3:00 trot was regarding Van Zandt's ability to measure swords with Page. She had won the 2:30 class on Monday in clever style, scoring 2:13¾ in the second heat, but the gelding had got down to 2:09¾ some weeks ago and was looked upon as the best new performer of the season. The first heat was a gift to the mare, for Page got tangled going round the turn to the quarter, and Van Zandt put so much daylight between them to the half in 1:04¼ that the local favorite could not make up the deficiency. He was three lengths back as she finished, in 2:15¼, but this was no clip for either of them. They started more moderately for the second heat, raced together down the hill and along the more level stretch to the half in 1:05. In the brush on the up grade to the three-quarters Van Zandt made a misstep that ruined her chances, and it was Page's turn to lead the way home, in 2:13¾. Then came the dead heat already described, in which both trotters stuck to their gait and fought it out all the way.

Devereaux, who owns and drives Van Zandt, declared that he would win, after all, and he made good his word. His mare had no light task in the fourth heat, for Page carried her to the half in 1:04¾, and only surrendered when she completed the journey in the fast time of 2:12. That virtually ended the contest, for it was a very tired trotter that labored in Van Zandt's wake as she romped home the next time in 2:16½, "a four-time winner," as one camp follower of the circuit expressed it.

Cobwebs in Poor Form.

As the weather seemed seasonable for speed, Cobwebs had another opportunity to show his ability as a weight puller. His owner, Nathan Straus, was rather dubious about the track, for, good as it appeared on top, the storm of Thursday night made the footing rather dead. As it turned out, however, Cobwebs did not have his usual great flight, and on the first attempt, with Mr. Straus driving, drew the skeleton wagon in 2:17½. Later on a professional tried his hand, but the best that McCarthy could do with the roadster was 2:18¾.

With the close of the Grand Circuit for this year most of the big stables go to Providence, where there is a fine list of entries for the speed programme of the Rhode Island State Fair next week. There is also a special race at Glens Falls next Thursday between John R. Gentry and Star Pointer.

THE SUMMARIES.

3:00 Class.—Pacing; Consolation; purse $1,000.

Refina, g. m., by Re-Election-Minna Wilkes, by George Wilkes, (Bowen).1 2 3 1 1
Redinda, br. m., by Redwald, (Bocock)..3 1 1 2 2
Beresford, blk. s., by Bermuda, (Ernest) ..4 4 2 3 3
Kelvin, ch. s., by Alcantara, (Elliott).2 3 4 4 4
Kauvar, b. s., (Schultz).....Dis
Time—2:17; 2:16; 2:17½; 2:15; 2:13¼.

3:00 Class.—Trotting; Consolation; purse $3,000.

Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime Bell-Alexander Ida, by Alexander H. Sherman, (Devereaux).....1 2 0 1 1
Page, b. g., by Folonius, (Fleming) 2 1 0 2 2
Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner, (Miller).....3 3 3 3 3
Neily Bel, blk. m., (Abrams).....4 dis
Time—2:15¼; 2:13¾; 2:14; 2:12; 2:16¼.

Louis Victor Wins at Boston.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 4.—Two of the three classes at Combination Park were decided to-day, the 2:16 trot going over. Summaries:

2:40 Trot.—Purse $600.

Autobar, gr. g., by Autograph, dam untraced, (Brady).....1 3 4 1 0 2 1
Planxty, b. g., by Emin Bey, (Pierce and Cheney).....2 2 1 2 0 1 2
Forester, b. g., by Belmont Forest, (Proctor).....4 1 3 4 0 4 3
Barton Russell, ch. g., (Thomas) .....5 5 2 3 0 5 ro
Lilla, b. m., (Zimmer).....3 4 5 5 0 3 ro
Time—2:23¼; 2:22¼; 2:26¾; 2:25¼; 0:00; 2:24; 2:26½.

2:19 Trot.—Purse $600.

Louis Victor, b. g., by Tuscarora-Sea King, dam May Bloom, (Walker).....1 6 1 1
Miss Huon, b. m., by Huon, dam Dolly Dutton, (Green).....4 1 2 7
Linda Stanwood, b. m., (D. Wilson).....3 2 4 3
Charlie Le, gr. g., (Lowe).....2 5 8 5
Agnes, b'k. m., (Kenney).....8 8 5 2
Wyoming, blk. g., (O'Neil).....6 3 3 6
Glenmere Boy, gr. g., (Clever).....5 4 7 8
Forrester, gr. g., (Zimmer).....7 7 6 4
Time—2:23¾; 2:19¼; 2:18½; 2:20.

2:16 Trot.—Purse $600, (unfinished.)

Sylvester K., b. g., by Lambertus-Young Pocahontas, (Turner).....4 1 1
Macduff, b. g., by Flying Hiatoga, Jr., dam untraced, (Maloney).....1 2 4
May G., b. m., (Green).....2 3 4 2
Adelaide McGregor, b. m., (Pierce).....2 3 5
Eager, b. s., (M. Demarest).....5 6 3
Nicola, b. c., (Cheney).....8 5 7
Edna Orr, b. f. (Kenney).....6 7 7
Dextrick, b. g., (Woodbury).....7 8 8
Time—2:18½; 2:19; 2:19¾.

Closing Day at Sheepshead Bay.

The best card offered by the management of the Coney Island Jockey Club is that prepared for this the closing day of the meeting. Each race looks on paper to be productive of a grand good race. Here are the entries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs for two-year-olds. Arbuckle, 114 pounds; Set Fast, 105; Leedsville, 105; Arazzo, 102; Scarf Pin, 102; Dr. Jim, 102; Break o' Day, 102; Don Bias, 102; Kebo, 102; Convention, 102; Clymena, 102; Myrtle L., 102; Troyont, 99; Lithos, 96; Stackleberg, 96; Olivia L., 96; Russler, 93; Florian, 91; Hi Daddy, 90.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a half, on turf. Ferrier, 127 pounds; Keenan, 120; Deerslayer, 116; Lookout, 110; Sue Kittie, 108; Damien, 105; Goldcrest, 98; Long Beach, 98; Volley, 95; Lily of the West, 93; Marietta, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap of $5,000. For two-year-olds. Futurity course. Ornament, 128 pounds; Ogden, 125; Typhoon, 124; The Friar, 122; George Rose, 121; Sunny Slope, 120; Voter, 114; Box, 107; Salvado, 104; Salmak, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Morpheus, 116 pounds; Dr. Grimes, 115; Waltzer, 112; Declare, 108; Titmouse, 108; Contrition, 107; Mistral, 103; Dalgretti, 103; Fernside, 105; Tanis, 103; Izmir, 103; Religion, 99; Golf, 99; Florena Hubbard, 99; Royal Princess, 99; Rockyedge, 99; Irvana, 99; Marsian, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Ruy Blas Masse, 125 pounds; Flying Dutchman, 123; Gotham, 120; Lehman, 118; Lake Shore, 109; Belmar, 102; Connoisseur, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Handspring, 109 pounds; Cromwell, 107; Sir Francis, 104; Sue Kittie, 104; Captain T., 102; Buckwa, 102; Muskalonge, 100; Harry Reed, 99; Sherlock, 98; Formal, 97; Damien, 95; Brisk, 92; Amanda V., 89; Chugnut, 88.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course. Red Fox, 175 pounds; Lion Heart, 160; Marcus, 150; Decapod, 148; St. Anthony, 147; Hesperian, 144; Winship, 140; Mars Chan, 140; Mandite, 136; Olindo, 135.

Oriental Handicap Weights.

Secretary McIntyre announces the following as the weights for the Oriental Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, which is to be the feature of the racing at the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Autumn meeting on Monday next:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Clifford	126	The Winner	98
Buck Massie	124	Ramiro	97
Requital	120	Belmar	95
Lissak	118	Dutch Skater	95
Sir Walter	116	Long Beach	95
Flying Dutchman	115	Connoisseur	90
Keenan	111	Marietta	90
Ben Brush	109	Argentina	90
One I Love	104		

Mr. Croker's Filly Was Second.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the Sandown Park races to-day, Richard Croker's Georgiana, an English-bred filly by Minting-Democracy, ran second in the race for the Michaelmas Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. The stake was won by Lady Meux's filly Lady Bess. Pierre Lorillard's colt Quibble II. ran unplaced in the same race.

SMALL SCORES AT CRICKET.

Canadians and Philadelphians Fail to Bat Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The annual International cricket match between Canada and the United States began here to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, and when play for the day ceased Canada had scored 87 runs for the first inning, and had lost 1 wicket for 32 in the second. In their first inning the home players were retired for a total of 52 runs.

While the team playing for Canada is not the strongest the Dominion can get together, it is a fairly representative eleven. The American team is supposed to be an All-United States team, but in fact it is only an All-Philadelphia eleven, as only Quaker City cricketers are represented on it. The score of to-day follows:

CANADA.

	First Inning.
W. H. Cooper, b. Patterson	22
J. T. McIntosh, b. King	0
P. C. Goldingham, c. Brown, b. King	10
G. S. Lyons, c. Wood, b. Patterson	23
J. M. Laing, c. Wood, b. King	1
W. A. Henry, b. Patterson	3
H. Ackland, c. Wood, b. King	3
E. G. Rykert, c. and b. Patterson	2
W. C. Little, b. Patterson	0
W. E. Dean, c. Clark, b. Patterson	5
H. B. McGiverin not out	3
Byes, 10; wides, 2—12. Total, 87.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
King	125	37	8	4	Patterson	110	22	13	6
Clark	25	3	1	0	Brown	20	8	0	0

Patterson and King each bowled 1 no-ball.

UNITED STATES.

	First Inning.
G. S. Patterson, b. McGiverin	3
J. W. Muir, b. Laing	3
W. W. Noble, b. Laing	0
A. M. Wood, c. and b. McGiverin	6
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGiverin	6
L. Biddle, b. Laing	0
E. M. Cregar, b. Laing	0
J. B. King, b. Laing	0
H. I. Brown, c. and b. Laing	1
E. W. Clark, b. McWerin	9
F. W. Ralston, not out	14
Byes, 7; leg byes, 4—11. Total, 52.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Laing	60	17	4	6	McGiverin	60	24		

CANADA.

	Second Inning.
H. B. McGiverin, b. Patterson, c. Biddle	1
W. H. Cooper, not out	16
P. C. Goldingham, not out	11
Byes, 4. Total, 32.	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
King	55	11	5	0	Clark	15	3	1	0
Patterson	40	12	2	1	Cregar	5	2	0	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket:

FIRST INNING.

Canada 7 27 57 64 68 68 74 76 80 87
United States.....1 7 7 19 20 22 22 23 26 52

Games of the New-Yorks.

The New-York Athletic Club has prepared an attractive programme for competition at the fifty-sixth open games, to be held at Travers Island on Sept. 26. Limited handicaps will be the order of the day, and necessarily close and exciting contests will be the rule.

The following are the events decided upon: One hundred and twenty-yard run, handicap, 8-yard limit; 300-yard run, handicap, 12-yard limit; 600-yard run, handicap, 20-yard limit; 1,000-yard run, handicap, 40-yard limit; 120-yard hurdle race on grass, handicap, 8-yard limit; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap, 12-yard limit; two-mile steeplechase, handicap, 30 seconds limit; one-mile relay race, teams of four men; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; pole vault for height, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, for men under 160 lb. (scratch;) throwing 16-pound hammer, handicap; three standing jumps, (scratch.)

A clay-bird shooting competition will be held the same day under the management of the shooting committee, of which J. D. Foote is Chairman, and from whom full particulars may be obtained.

NEW-YORKS HIT THE BALL.

Had No Difficulty in Beating Cincinnati's Team.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 15; Cincinnati, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 4.
*Baltimore, 11; Chicago, 11.
Washington, 17; Louisville, 3.
*Washington, 6; Louisville, 5.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 13; St. Louis, 3.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	77	34	.694
Cincinnati	70	43	.619
Cleveland	70	43	.619
Boston	65	50	.565
Chicago	65	51	.560
Pittsburg	61	51	.545
Philadelphia	55	59	.482
New-York	55	61	.474
Brooklyn	53	60	.469
Washington	46	66	.411
St. Louis	35	82	.299
Louisville	29	82	.261

Only six innings were played at the New-York-Cincinnati game yesterday on the Polo Grounds, but they were ample for the home team to run up a big score. J. Foreman pitched for the red-legged players, and Joyce and Van Haltren batted out home runs.

Seymour started in to pitch, and was hit rather freely. Sullivan was then called in to the box and was effective. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
W'n H'l'n, cf.	2	2	2	1	0	
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	
Gleason, ss.	1	1	0	1	2	
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	3	1	1	
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	1	1	
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	2	0	0	
Stafford, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Wilson, c.	2	2	9	1	0	
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Sullivan, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
*Clark	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	15	14	21	4	4	

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Hoy, cf.	1	2	2	2	0	
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0	
Vaughn, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	
Miller, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Smith, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	
Peitz, c.	0	1	4	0	1	
J. F'man, p.	0	1	2	0	0	
Total	5	9	18	3	3	

*Batted for Seymour in the third inning.

New-York	3	4	1	3	0	4	.	.	15
Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	0	0	.	.	5

Earned runs—New-York, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hit—Clark. Home runs—Van Haltren, Joyce, Miller. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, McPhee, Vaughn, Smith, Irwin. First base on errors—New-York, 1; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Sullivan, 2; off Foreman, 7. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Sullivan, 6; by Foreman, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Cincinnati, 9. Double play—Joyce and Beckley. Wild pitch—Foreman. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

THREE STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND.

Bunched Their Hits and Won Yesterday's Game from Brooklyn.

Cleveland succeeded in winning the third straight game from Brooklyn yesterday. Wallace pitched a good game for the visitors, and Brooklyn's hits were few. Harper also pitched well, but the Clevelands bunched their hits and earned their runs. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	2	0	
McKean, ss.	2	3	2	2	1	
Childs, 2b.	1	2	5	5	0	
McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
McGarr, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	
O'Connor, c.	1	2	2	1	0	
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	
Blake, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Wallace, p.	2	1	0	1	0	
Young, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	12	27	12	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	
Jones, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	
Corcor'n, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	
Anders'n, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	
McCart'y, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Grim, c.	0	0	1	3	0	
Harper, p.	0	1	1	3	0	
*Burrell	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	6	27	15	1	

*Burrell batted in place of Harper in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2—7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Wallace. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Two-base hit—Grim. Stolen bases—McAleer, 2; McGarr. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Blake, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 3; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 2; by Harper, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—Childs and Tebeau. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	5	.—9
Chicago	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 5. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Griffith and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

(Second Game.)

Baltimore	3	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	—11
Chicago	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	—11

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Chicago, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Hoffer, Robinson, and Clarke; Ehret and, Briggs, and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	1	0	9	3	0	4	.—17
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Base hits—Washington, 12; Louisville, 5. Errors—Washington, 3; Louisville, 10. Batteries—King and Farrell; Emig and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

(Second Game.)

Washington	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	.—6
Louisville	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	—6

Base hits—Washington, 10; Louisville, 11. Errors—Washington, 4. Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Orth and Boyle; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	3	0	2	0	1	2	2	3	0	—13	
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3		

Base hits—Boston, 17; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Hart and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

Two Games for Athletics.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Athletics took two games from Paterson to-day. In the first they outplayed the home team at all points, and in the second Mertes won the game by knocking out a home run with two men on bases. Both Cain and Cogan pitched a good game in the second, but received poor support. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Paterson	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1—8
Athletic	4	0	1	4	0	5	1	0	0.—11

Base hits—Paterson, 13; Athletic, 10. Errors—Paterson, 4; Athletic, 1. Batteries—McMackin and Sumik; Jordan and Fox.

SECOND GAME.

Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3
Athletic	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	.—5

Base hits—Paterson, 8; Athletic, 6. Errors—Paterson, 3; Athletic, 4. Batteries—Cogan and Sumik; Cain and Shaub. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Newark, 10; Hartford, 2.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Newark outbatted Hartford to-day and played a better game in the field. Burns made a home run and J. Rothfuss and Wright triples. Burns was sent to the bench in the ninth by Umpire King. The score:

Newark	4	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1—10
Hartford	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Newark, 11; Hartford, 5. Errors—Newark, 1; Hartford, 2. Batteries—Setley and A. Rothfuss; Vickery and Bottanus.

Lone Star Regatta To-day.

The Lone Star Boat Club will hold an annual regatta to-day on the Harlem River at 2 P. M. The races will consist of single-shell, single-gig, novice-gig, double-gig, four-oared-gig, and eight-oared shell events. There will also be a swimming race and a duck chase.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Mindora, Charles H. Merrell; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Kanawha, John P. Duncan; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Shearwater, Alfred A. Harrison; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Aquilo, H. A. Van Llew; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Sea Bird, A. Boudouine; Aida, W. E. Douglas; Eleanor, Robert A. Ballentine; Linta, Walter Luttgen; schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig; sloop yachts Choctaw, J. W. Strong; Iola, Charles T. Russell, and Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed West—Steam yachts Marion, Nathaniel Witherell; Neckan, John T. Williams; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin, and Alga.

Left for New-York—Cutter yacht Maccasin, S. H. Mason, Jr.

Left for the Eastward—Yawl Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman.

Rater Hera, Ralph N. Ellis, was launched from Piepgras's yard this morning and left for Larchmont. Schooner yacht Nedra, Henry K. McHarg, reports, while off Norwalk Island at 9 o'clock this morning during a strong northeast wind, she parted bobstay and carried away bowsprit. She arrived here this afternoon at Hawkins's yard to make repairs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Yachts arrived to-day are steamer Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; auxiliary Alcina, and schooners Wayfarer, Winthrop Chanler, and Alsaclenne, Cassius Bragg.

SUNDAY TOURS FOR CYCLISTS.

Points of Interest to Which the Riders Will Pedal.

There are many club runs scheduled for to-morrow, and, if favored by the weather, the wheelmen and wheelwomen of Greater New-York will turn out in large numbers, for this is the finest riding season of the year. The trips scheduled by the leading organizations are as follows:

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—(League of American Wheelmen run.) To Coney Island and Bath Beach, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—To Lake Success, starting at 8:15 A. M. from 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Brighton Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 9:30 A. M. from New-Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn.

Greenwich Wheelmen—To Sag Harbor, remaining over Monday, starting at 5 A. M. from 309 West Fourth Street.

Long Island Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 9 A. M. from 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Tee-To-Tum Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Logan Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Pequod Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Paramount Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Essex County Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 7:15 A. M. from Military Park, Newark.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen—To White Plains, starting at 8:45 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Yorkville Wheelmen—To Lake Hopatcong, starting at 6:30 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Kings County Wheelmen—To Amityville, starting at 7:45 A. M. from Dean Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Central Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 502 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Olympic Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9:15 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Atalanta Wheelmen—To Morristown, starting at 9:35 A. M. from Halsey Street, Newark.

Union County Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9:45 A. M. from Rahway.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Random run, starting at 9:15 A. M. from Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Amity Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Gramercy Wheelmen—To Nyack and Rockland Lake, starting at 8:15 A. M. from West Fourth Street.

Knickerbocker Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 8:45 A. M. from 82 Second Avenue.

Excelsior Cycle Club—To Port Jervis, starting at 3:15 P. M. from West Twenty-third Street.

East Orange Cyclers—To Washington, N. J., starting at 9:15 A. M. from East Orange, N. J.

Harlem Wheelmen—To Rockland Lake, starting at 8:15 from Port Lee Ferry.

Vim Bicycle Club—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Morris Wheelmen—Random run, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 601 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Lincoln Wheelmen—To Jericho, starting at 9:15 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Eagle Rock, starting at 9 A. M. from Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Nassau Wheelmen—To Asbury Park, starting at 1:30 P. M. from 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dean Cycle Club—To Patchogue, starting at 7:30 A. M. from 374 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Crack "Pros" to Race To-night.

Among the late entries received for the professional races to be held at the Olympia bicycle track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue to-night is that of John Schuessler, the champion bicycle policeman of this city. Besides Schuessler there are a number of other fast men entered, including "Teddy" Goodman, Charles Kluge, Herbert K. Smith, Samuel Brock, George P. Kuhlke, and J. W. Baldwin. The amateur events have the entries of Walter C. Roome, Barbeau, Beckendorf, Liebold, Judge, Brown, "Jack" Jasper, Mockridge, Babcock, Lippman, "Ice Cream" Green, E. N. Dilts of Long Island City, J. P. Williams, and J. William Eaton. In all there will be four events to be contested, two amateur and two professional, and with this representative list of riders some excellent sport should result. The management has decided to charge the usual popular price of 50 cents for the grand stand and 25 cents general admission. The track being easy of access from all parts of the city by wheel or cars, a large attendance is expected. The racing will begin promptly at 8 P. M. The last night race meet of the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association will be held on Thursday next at the above track. The events will be for amateurs only, with prizes consisting of diamonds of guaranteed value. Entries will close on Tuesday with Manager "Al" Reeves, Room 1,316, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

State Meet Details Arranged.

Every detail relating to the big race meet of the New-York Division at Manhattan Beach on Labor Day has been attended to, and the prospects indicate the most interesting tournament ever held at the track fanned by ocean breezes. The preliminary event in the programme will be the League of American Wheelmen run to-morrow from the clubhouse of the South

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A West Side Dwelling Sold—Lots to be Offered To-day.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Adam E. Fischer to D. Smith, at about $30,000, the four-story-and-one-half American basement dwelling 68 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 58 by 100.

To-day, on the grounds, beginning at 1:30 P. M., Mr. Philip A. Smyth will sell at auction thirty-three choice corner and inside lots at Westchester, Twenty-fourth Ward. This is a continuation of the sale held by Mr. Smyth last Saturday, when sixty-four lots were disposed of for a total of $32,450. Seven lots have since been sold privately. The property is of a kind to commend it to investors.

No sales at auction were held yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 51 feet east of Tinton Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, by Edward G. Williams of 1,264 Boston Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame store, by D. Pohmdorf of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $900.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 140 feet west of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame tenements, by Diederick Knabe of 794 West End Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of Second Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Julia M. Cahill of Westchester, owner; cost, $2,250.

Same property, rear, for a one-story frame barn, by same owner; cost, $250.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner, for a two-story brick bank building, by the Twenty-third Ward Bank, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

No. 461 Sixth Avenue, by Frederick Klingmann of 131 West Forty-second Street ower, Abraham Berkmann of 469 Sixth Avenue lessee, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 200 West Twenty-eighth Street, by the estate of F. Donnelly of 200 West Twenty-eighth Street owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and hotel; cost, $500.

No. 296 Avenue A, by Anna Fennell of 219 Avenue A owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $800.

Riverview Terrace, Morris Heights, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William Jones of Morris Heights, owner; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 4.

AVENUE C, n w s, 60 ft n e of 8th St, 20x75; John W. Fitzpatrick to Mary A. Grace $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Grace to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

11TH ST, 266 West; William Boggs and wife to Frank Seely 35,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 25th St, 40.4 x irregular; Catharine L. Kernochan to Nelson Shipman 1

MADISON AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 27.2x100x27.7x102.2; Louise L. Williams to John T. Williams 10

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 90.3x100.11; Henry Kable to John Brown, one-half part 1

117TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Thomas J. Herr to Harriet Herr. 78,000

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; George C. Austin, referee, to Jacob D. Butler 12,250

115TH ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States 11,000

115TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8 x100.11; same to same 11,000

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; same to same 11,000

115TH ST, s s, 133.11 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8 x100.11; same to same 11,800

4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of Wakefield; Caroline Smith to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association 1

LEWIS ST, w s, adjoining property of Benjamin Brown and others; Lewis St, n w corner of 3d St, 18.6x82.6x irregular; Charles B. Norton and wife to George F. Norton and another 100

13TH ST, 152 West; Robert Rutter to Frances E. Rutter 20,000

61ST ST, s s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Henriette Fernbach to Stella B. Fernbach 1

83D ST, 228 West; Emily K. Simonson to William F. Finkbeiner 9,500

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; also 115th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Mary E. Parker to Bernard Galewski 2,000

101ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Cornelia A. Atwill 19,000

16TH AV, s s, w ¼ of Lot 549 same map; Levi H. Mace to Jeremiah Collins 425

16TH AV, s s, e ½ of ¼ of Lot 549, map of village of Wakefield, 25x100; same and wife to same 425

AVENUE B, s e corner of 10th St, 83x 26.8, Unionport; Louis Maussig and wife to Lena Bolefka 13,100

LOTS 143 and 144, may of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Theodore J. Reese and wife 2,800

OLD POST ROAD, adjoining land of Cyrus Cleveland, King's Bridge, contains 13¼ acres; Broadway, w s, adjoining lands of Edward Binsse; also Broadway, w s adjoining land of Lawrence Post, contains 7 186-4 acres; Frederick E. Forster to Frederick P. Forster and another 1

97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Henry L. Chase and wife to Robert S. Levy 100

MINFORD PLACE, w s, Lots 751 and 752, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Improvement Company to John D. Bale 100

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Joseph W. Doolittle and wife to Alexander Hemsley 1

LOTS 194, 195, and 196, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William F. Titus to Susan L. Titus 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 30.8 ft n of 175th St, 50x127.11x52.1x113.6; Lewis Z. Bach to Dennis W. Moran 3,000

Recorded Leases.

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Angelo Fiore and another; 2,200 2d Av, 5 7-12 years.. $1,920

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Simon Pulwers; n e corner of Madison Av and 116th St, 3 8-12 years ... 540 to 600

NEALIS, Mary A., to Raffaele D. Paolera; 87 Park St, 5 years 840

RANKEN, Anna, to Louis Koch; 14 West 4th St, 6½ years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, William C., and wife to William H. Young; n e corner of 74th St and West End Av, 3 years $22,000

BALE, John D., to Emily L. Wiggins; w s of Minford Place, 155.4 ft n of Charlotte Place, 3 years 2,000

SAME and wife to Ida M. Murphy; w s of Minford Place, 122 ft n of Charlotte Place, 3 years 2,000

SAME to same; w s of Minford Place, 138.8 ft n of Charlotte Place, 3 years.. 2,000

BALE, John D., to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; w s of Minford Place, 155.4 ft n of Charlotte Place; Minford Place, w s, 138.8 ft n of Charlotte Place; Minford Place, w s, 122 ft n of Charlotte Place, (three mortgages,) demand 1,545

BLAKE, Robert J., and Christopher A. Nally and wives to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 88th St, 117 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.... 5,125

BROWNING, Therese D., and husband to the Bowery Savings Bank; s w corner of St. John's Lane and Laight St, 181.7 ft, to York St, 1 year 60,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 10,500

BOLEFKA, Lena, to Louis Mussig and another; s e corner of Avenue B and 10th St, 3 years 6,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Paul G. Decker; 147th St and Brook Av, n w corner, 3 months 750

COLLINS, Jeremiah, to Levi H. Mace; w ¼ of Lot 549, map of Wakefield, 3 years 375

FEETER, Margaret, and husband to Josephine Wandell; 334 Pearl St, ½ part, year 5,000

HEPBURT, William, and wife to Theodore M. Haas; n s of 73d St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 16,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 8 days 5,300

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and wife to Jacob Korn; 133 Avenue C, 1 year 5,000

LIBBEY, Jonas M., and Frederick A. Libbey and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of 90th St and Madison Av; also s s of 94th St, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 23,000

McCLOSKEY, Jane, to Thomas Fenton; s s of 187th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 3,000

MERRITT, Armintha, to George H. Sargent; s s of 70th St, 484.6 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,000

NEW-YORK TURN VEREIN BLOOMingdale to George Ehret; w s of 8th Av, 50.2 ft n of 54th St, lease, 5 years.... 10,000

RICE, Charles M., to Mary L. Brewer; 435 Broadway, 1 year 3,000

REESE, Theodore J., and wife to Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company; n s of Columbus Av, 50 ft e of Van Buren St, installments 1,800

SHIPMAN, Nelson, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Madison Av and 25th St, 3 years 225,000

ETTIKER, Blowyth L., to James H. Allgar; n s of 83d St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 month 20,000

SMITH, Thomas, and wife to Joseph Henning and wife; n s of 151st St, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 2,000

SUTPHEN, John B., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Broadway and 47th St, 1 year. 100,000

SCHUCH, John M., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of Avenue C, 68.1 ft s of 7th St, 2 years 14,000

WARDLOW, John F., and wife to Thomas H. Leggett, as trustee, &c.; s w s of 169th St, 150 ft n w of Union Av, 1 year 1,700

WATERMAN, E. D. M., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 325 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year 3,500

WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; e s of Madison Av, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 1 year 24,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Laura Wheeler $5,000

SAME to Oliver P. C., Franklin N., and Samuel E. Kilner, executors, 11-16 part. 11,000

BRIGGS, Thomas J., executor of Leonard Scott, to Eva S. Tenyes, trustees, &c., for Leonora S. Muse, (two assignments) 20,722

JORDAN, Conrad N., to Washington Life Insurance Company of New-York 1

CHRISTMAN, Charles A., to Josephine C. Christian, (two assignments) 2

KILNER, Samuel E., executor, to Coles Morris and another, executors, &c..... 3,000

KABLE, Henry, to John Brown 1

MOORE, Marian E., to George F. Purrington 1

SILBERSTEIN, Lena, to Charles M. Levy. 1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to Conrad N. Jordan 10,500

WHEELER, Laura, to Coles Morris and another, executors of J. J. Neill, 5-16 part 5,000

Lis Pendens.

115TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; 115th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Joseph Levy, (foreclosure of mortgages, two actions.)

BROOK AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 24.11x 108.10x irregular; Charles Meyerhoff against Anna T. Dale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

28TH ST, 444 West; George P. Ludlam, as executor of Julia F. Kennedy, deceased, against William F. Mansfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

52D ST, n s, 156.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.6x96.1x—x 98.1; Mitchel Valentine against John G. Vogler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

169TH ST, s s, 132 ft n w of Boston Road, 80x 106x30x106.4; Lorenzo G. Smith against Michael C. Smith and others, (partition.)

6TH ST, s s, 145.8 ft e of Avenue C, 19.8x97; Hannchen Foltz against Caroline Abraham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DOWNING ST, 63 to 67; the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn., as trustee for James B. Markoe, against William W. Flannagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WILLIAM ST, 72; Mary Sullivan against John W. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18x85; J. W. Clute against Annie C. Boyle and others, receivers, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 180 ft n of 150th St, 45x100; the Bowery Savings Bank against Evan Jones and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, 25x90.10; John Tronsor, as executor, &c., against Conrad Moll and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

MANHATTAN AV and 101st St, n w corner, 100x100.11; Dempsey & Smith Company against William Walsh, owner and contractor $3,375

SAME PROPERTY; John McMillan against same 2,500

SAME PROPERTY; New-York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against same.. 950

2D AV, n e corner of 60th St, 20x80; Mauritz F. Westergren against Ellen Rosenblatz, owner; Smith & Francis, contractors 50

7TH AV, 276; Alexander McNeice against J. Pacheteau, owner; William J. Devlin, contractor 121

SAME PROPERTY; same against J. Pacheteau, owner and contractor 18

FULTON AV, 1,400, e s, 60 ft s of 170th St, 18x70; John Toelberg against Herman Olson, owner and contractor; Andrew Olson, contractor 20

165TH ST, n s, extending from Jackson to Forest Ave, 175x100; Dawson B. Hilton against George Tremberger, owner and contractor 244

62D ST, 122 East; Thomas Dillon against William B. Fash, owner; Joseph Cremin, contractor 409

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Clarke & Sherman against William Wilson, owner and contractor.. 573

LEXINGTON AV, 40; J. & G. Archer against Mary Cordes, owner; Jones & McKenzie, contractors 50

MANHATTAN AV and 101st St, n w corner, 100x100; Joseph J. Fogarty against William Walsh, owner and contractor 204

10TH ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 50x100; Harris Berman against Thomas J. Gibbons, owner and contractor 150

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 135th St, 100x125; Fred Schnaufer against John M. Linck, owner and contractor 2,238

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—People &c., vs. Harlem River Bank—Norman T. M. Mellis. Luttger vs. Skinner—William G. Davies. Same vs. same—William G. Davies. O'Hara vs. Mahler—Samuel B. Paul. Davis vs. Harris—John H. Abney. Mears vs. Kaufman—J. P. Solomon. Wildey vs. Prodgers—Thomas C. Kinney. Josephthal vs. Bracht—Thomas C. Kinney. Matter of Godfrey—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Wronkow vs. Nikla—George W. Blunt. Vanderbilt vs. White—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Solomon vs. Steman—John E. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Nathan Hutkoff vs. David Cohen—Leopold Leo. Philip B. Veiller vs. Wade Hampton De Fontaine—Francis P. Smith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—JAMES HAY & CO.—James Hay & Co., manufacturers of rattan furniture at 145 and 147 Mulberry Street, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of the Walton Novelty Works for $5,086 for children's carriages, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

Out of Town.

—FERGUSON & HARDING PAPER COMPANY.—Two attachments have been issued against the Ferguson & Harding Paper Company of Burnside, Conn., one in favor of H. Waterbury & Son's Company for $415, and the other in favor of John H. Lyon & Co. for $400. Accounts due the company have been attached in New-York City. Messrs. Ferguson and Harding were formerly employed for many years by A. T. Stewart & Co. They went into the present business in September, 1895, succeeding the Hanner & Forbes Paper Company, and were reported to have spent $10,000 in enlarging the plant. Their liabilities are reported to be about $20,000.

—EUREKA CAST STEEL COMPANY.—Judge Hemphill yesterday appointed Samuel Lees of Philadelphia as receiver of the Eureka Cast Steel Company of Chester, Penn. The receiver's bond is $25,000. The bill in equity, which was filed by H. J. Faunce, a stockholder of the company, alleges that in addition to a floating indebtedness of $50,000 there are liabilities of about $17,000, with assets amounting to $12,500. No opposition was made to the application for the receivership. The company only recently resumed after having been in the hands of an assignee.

—THOMAS S. BALLEW.—An attachment has been obtained against Thomas S. Ballew, who is in business at Providence, R. I., and Stuart, Iowa, by Arnold C. Messler of Pawtucket, R. I., for $2,291 for balance due for goods manufactured. Mr. Messler made up for Mr. Ballew a large lot of gold bugs and other emblems for use in the political campaign.

—MARTIN KINPORTS.—Executions for $14,850 were issued at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday against Salinda Kinports of Ephrata, trading as Martin Kinports, sugar manufacturers. The firm did a large business. Inability to collect outstanding bills is given as the cause.

—SMITH CARRIAGE COMPANY.—Alba P. Smith, doing business under the firm name of Smith Carriage Company at Franklin, Mass., has filed a petition in insolvency. Liabilities, $16,205; assets not stated.

—THORPE BUGGY COMPANY.—The Thorpe Buggy Company of Jackson, Mich., has filed mortgages aggregating $20,000 for the benefit of its creditors.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 336 failures in the United States during the past week, against 320 for the previous week, and 184, 207, 379, and 146 in the corresponding weeks from 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 104, the New-England States 44, the Southern States, 84, the Western States 98, the Northwest 28, the Pacific coast 20, and the Territories 8. Canada had 30, against 31 for the previous week. About 77 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday in this city, the name of the debtor being given first:

BANNOCKBURN MILLS—George Binstein 1,310.94

BECK, William—Metropolitan Register Company 121.54

BLUMENTHAL, Rachel—M. Lichtenstadter 468.74

BURLINGER, Jacob—C. Welde 120.89

CLARK, Francis A.—M. Cox 92.39

COCHRAN, Thomas—Matthew H. Beers and others 1,174.37

COHEN, Harris—M. Tischler and another 87.00

COLLINS, Patrick H., and Patrick H. Keenan—M. Knauth and another 650.28

COLT, Frederick A.—C. A. Tinker 90.52

CORBITT, William—F. H. Leggett and others 92.82

DARROW, Charles H.—H. Delke and others 40.63

DE PIERRIS, Bertrand D.—A. Macdonald 69.86

FORBES, Robert—A. R. Bennett and another 88.21

FOX, Henry E.—B. W. Greene, Jr. 98.54

GERATY, John J.—O. Munz and another 49.53

GREEN, Grant, Jr.—W. & J. Sloane.. 72.06

GROFF, Frederick G.—Isaac N. E. Allen $1,606.25

HOBBS, Henry H—Same 136.71

HUNT, George L.—C. C. Wildman and another 136.71

INDEPENDENCE WOOF MANUFACTuring Company—D. M. Sawyer and others 804.37

INDEPENDENCE WOOL COMPANY—Henry C. Collins and others 1,821.82

JAEGER, Catherine—S. Horovitz 68.25

JAMES HAY & CO.—Walton Novelty Works 5,086.00

KAPLAN, Jacob—H. Abrahams 33.15

KLEINMANN, Emanuel, John Wilford, and Andrew C. Kolb—Peter Banner.. 2,160.87

KOPP, William—G. Mayer 46.40

LEONARD, George and Jane E.—M. Brennan 120.15

MASSICO, Michele S.—M. Beradini 117.50

MAYER, Thomas M.—E. F. Keating 283.65

McKEON, Matthew J.—A. C. Newkirk.. 43.68

MINZESHEIMER, Charles—Edwin G. Bruns as administrator, &c 1,313.50

NEALIS, John V.—Deshler National Bank of Columbus, Ohio 427.93

NEW-YORK SMELTING AND REFINing Company—The American Metal Company, (Limited) 2,748.95

NUSSBAUM, Philip—Annie R. Bennett and another 36.19

PAPPINGER, Moses—A. Prince (2) 311.07

ROCHE, John W.—Robert H. Martin... 518.83

ROSENDAHL, Max, and Frederick W. Schmidt—Harry W. Smith 517.72

SCHIRRENBECK, Frederick—H. M. Brede 149.00

SCHLANK, Abraham—O. Tirrell 584.61

SCHUMAN, Arthur D.—G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency 99.52

SEAMAN, Edward F.—D. W. Shaw.... 182.46

SAME—W. F. Crans and another 179.86

SHEA, James S.—C. Scott 85.80

SHEA, John—Gerson Mayer 70.90

SMITH, Philip J.—Harry Held 749.61

SPATE, Oscar F., and Samuel White—Bank of the Metropolis 8,332.80

STABERG, Frederick—Metropolitan Register Company 111.34

STROBEL, William D., Jr.—W. J. Matheson & Co., (Limited) 79.24

TAFT, Philip W.—L. W. Kingsley 62.95

TALIAFERRO, Edwin T.—E. L. Simonds 138.75

TENNEY, Herman J.—Thomas J. McArthur, as assignee 478.54

THE MERCURY PRINTING COMpany—A. H. Mattox 42.01

THE STANDARD STORAGE BATTERY Company—G. A. Liebig 625.47

THOMPSON, Caroline—Thomas Lidgerwood 80.76

WEISS, Nathan and Samuel, and another—P. H. Curran 124.97

WEISS, William H.—John McLaughlin.. 152.03

WHITE, Matthew E.—S. Kessler 883.40

YOUNG, James T.—A. Patterson and others 81.00

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER, AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton at 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

15TH ST., 5th and 6th Avs., 4 s. h. s., brick..$2,400
15th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick. 960
17th St., 7th and 8th Avs., 2½ story, brick. 540
18th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,000
20th St., 8th and 9th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick.. 1,200
22d St., 7th and 8th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 1,260
22d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 1,050
23d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., brick. 1,060
23d St., 6th and 7th Avs., 4 s., E. b., stone. 2,000
23d St., 8th and 9th Avs., 4 h. s., brick.. 1,900
23d St., 9th and 10th Avs., 3 s. h. s., stone. 1,300

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 WEST 23D ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—House in East Orange; ten rooms; all conveniences; desirable neighborhood; convenient to railroad station or trolley cars. Inquire or address 31 South Maple Av., East Orange.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

CANAL AVENUE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, vs. ALFRED D. KNAPP et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which are known and designated as lots numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen on the map entitled "Map of Property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City, made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the "Number 1024," and which, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty feet (250) northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly line of lot Number Ten on said map one hundred and seven (107) feet and 89-100 of a foot to the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal, and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal two hundred (200) feet to the southerly line of lot Number Nineteen on said map, and thence westerly along said southerly line of said lot Number Nineteen one hundred and seven feet and 82-100 of a foot to the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of said strip of land designated as Canal Avenue two hundred (200) feet to the northerly line of lot No. Ten at the point of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore Knapp, his wife, of, in and to the strip of land laid out by the said John H. Cheever, and designated on said map as Canal Avenue, lying in front of or along the above-described premises to the centre line thereof; subject, however, to the right of way of the owners of other lots shown on said map, and bounded on said avenue over the said Canal Avenue;

Together with a right of way over the strip of land designated on said map as temporary right of way in common with others entitled thereto to pass and repass from Canal Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street;

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore, his wife, of, in and to a right of way by boat through the lock gate of the Mott Haven Canal at or near its junction with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and by the said canal to and from the above-described premises, subject as hereinafter set forth. Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in or referred to in the deed by John H. Cheever and wife, dated December 18th, 1892.

Dated New-York, September 2, 1896.

BYRON TRAVER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

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EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 8:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every twenty minutes. Sundays, every 10 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL HALF FARE LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS AND TO FULTON CHAIN, CHILDWOLD, SARANAC INN, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, LOON LAKE and all principal resorts in the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New-York Central Ticket Offices in New-York and Brooklyn, available to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on regular trains, except "Limited," Saturday, Sept. 5, and to Adirondack Mountain points on Sept. 4 or 5. They will be good to return from Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, Sept. 7, and from Adirondack Mountains until Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New-York Central.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. No more delightful trip than this for

LABOR DAY.

Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Po'keepsie and return, $1.50.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION! Central Railroad of New-Jersey. EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,

In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

A special express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

ERIE RAILROAD. LABOR DAY. SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH. SHOHOLA GLEN

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.

Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

LAST OPPORTUNITY of the season to visit Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback. EXCURSION VIA LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH. ROUND TRIP, $2.25.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch-Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., N. Y.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. EXCURSION Labor Day, ROUND TRIP $8.00 NIAGARA FALLS.

Tickets good going Sept. 5th and returning up to and including Sept. 7th.

Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

NIAGARA FALLS

LABOR DAY EXCURSION $8 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE R. R.

Tickets good going Saturday, Sept. 5, good returning, leaving Niagara Falls on or before Sept. 7, 1896.

Trains leave West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., 7:25 and 8:40 P. M.; Chambers St., 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 8:45 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

LABOR DAY.

Cook's Tours to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the L

REPORTS ARE ENCOURAGING

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Executive Committee Has a Conference Attended by Prominent Non-Members, at Which the General Plan of Campaign Is Discussed—Gen. Clayton Indignant over a Report from Arkansas—J. Sloat Fassett Back from Maine.

There was another conference of the Executive Committee at Republican Headquarters yesterday afternoon. There were present Committeemen Quay, Osborne, Scott, and Clayton, and T. C. Platt, W. T. Durbin of Indiana, Senator Proctor of Vermont, and Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who had happened to call in to see Mr. Quay.

The general plan of campaign was discussed. The West and South received especial attention. Great satisfaction as to the progress of the campaign was expressed, as good news was received from all sections.

Gen. Clayton Indignant.

Gen. Powell Clayton was very indignant over a report from Arkansas. This telegram was recieved from Henry M. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of that State:

"The two Democratic Election Commissioners have ignored the Republican or minority Commissioners in the counties of Crittenden, Lee, Phillips, Desha, Lincoln, Jefferson, Pulaski, Woodruff, Garland, Hempstead, Chicot, Crawford, and other counties, and have appointed Judges of Election of their own choosing, and positively refused to appoint Judges satisfactory to the Republicans or asked for by the Republican Commissioners. Their persistent refusal to give Republicans representation on election boards is denounced by Republicans as a scheme to fraudulently manipulate and count the vote in these counties for the Democratic State ticket. A great many Republicans feel that if they go to the polls and vote, their votes will be counted for the Democrats."

The counties named, according to Gen. Clayton, are those containing the largest Republican vote, and in some of them are the largest cities of the State. Little Rock is in Pulaski County, Pine Bluff is in Jefferson, and Hot Springs is in Garland. He thinks this action, which he denounces as "unfair and arbitrary," may result in the suppression of the Republican vote.

C. G. Brewster Confident.

Charles G. Brewster, Representative from Rochester, said at the headquarters yesterday: "I claim that it will be another Greeley campaign, and that McKinley will sweep the country as Grant did.

"I believe he will carry all Western States to the Mississippi River, and several beyond. My information from Minnesota leads me to believe that McKinley will carry that State. Nebraska, I believe, will give a good Republican majority. A great many Republicans sought information on this subject and were credited as converts to the silver party when they were not.

"The money question is a great moral question, and the American people are honest. All the principles of the Chicago platform mean anarchy. In my district many Democrats are openly supporting McKinley, and there are many more Democrats who will vote for him, but are keeping quiet. One of the most prominent Democrats in Rochester, N. Y., whose name would be familiar to everybody should I mention it, is openly for McKinley, and estimates his majority in New-York State at 250,000. In my opinion the farmers of New-York are not for Bryan. I believe my district will give McKinley 10,000 majority, and I was elected by 6,000. I cannot see a shadow of doubt of McKinley's election."

Prediction as to Maryland.

James A. Gary of Maryland said yesterday, during a call at headquarters, that the people of Maryland would vote just as the people of Vermont had voted.

"The silver agitation is new with us," he said. "We never had a silver element of any importance, and we had not heard any talk about silver to amount to anything until the Chicago Convention indorsed the craze. Then the old machine Democratic leaders, many of them, took it up and, of course, they have their following. But the sound, clear-headed Democrats of the State are rejecting the fallacy and declaring for honest money. In Baltimore this sentiment is very strong. There is a Committee of Seventy working the sound-money campaign, and the movement is developing all through the State. I have not heard of one of that league who is not going to vote for McKinley. The general impression is that they will not put up a separate Electoral ticket, but will make sure of Bryan's defeat by placing their votes where they will do the most good. Of course, every one of those votes practically counts as two votes. I believe that Maryland, which went Republican last year for the first time and elected Lowndes its first Republican Governor by 10,000 plurality, will do much better than that this Fall. I look for a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000."

J. Sloat Fassett was also a caller at the headquarters yesterday. He has just returned from a speaking tour in Maine.

"The silver orators, from Bryan down," he said, "are long on wind and short on facts. As to the feeling in Maine, it is one of confidence. The Republicans claim a majority of 16,000, but I think it will be greater than that."

Silver Republican's Letter.

An interesting letter was received at headquarters. It was from a silver Republican of Colorado, and was addressed to a prominent business man of this city. Part of the letter was as follows:

"Naturally, we in Colorado favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, provided it can be had without detriment to the business interests of the country; but we cannot afford to vote the Democratic ticket with the dangerous and revolutionary doctrines therein indorsed. In other words, if we vote the Democratic ticket we indorse revolutionary doctrines and everything that is not Republican, solely to obtain the promise of the Democratic Party that it will establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This we cannot afford to do."

Work in the West.

Gen. George E. Leighton of St. Louis gave encouraging reports from several States in the fighting ground of the West.

"I believe the campaign is steadily going our way," he said, "and that nowhere is better progress made than in those very States where the silverites have made their stoutest claims. Iowa is all sound, Kansas looks well, and we are very hopeful in Missouri. I am in constant touch with the work in our State, especially that part of it started two years ago by the Commercial Club of St. Louis, a strictly non-partisan organization having for its object the dissemination of sound views on the currency question. That work is continued now independently of political parties. We are circulating the speeches of McKinley, Sherman, Harrison, Carlisle, and others relating to the currency through our friends in every school district in the State. Great demands are made upon us for this literature, and we know it is having a marked effect. There is a steady and increasing accession to the Republican ranks from Democrats of sound-money convictions."

Ex-Senator Blair, who has just returned from the New-Hampshire Convention, reported that State as safely Republican by an increased majority.

Robert P. Porter, editor of The Cleveland World of Cleveland, Ohio, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Minnesota and Wisconsin, reported at headquarters yesterday that the political tide was turning toward McKinley in those States.

Speakers Assigned.

A number of assignments of speakers were made yesterday by Gen. Clayton. Among them are V. B. Dolliver of Iowa, who will speak once in each of the following-named States on the dates given, the places being as yet not decided upon: In New-York, Sept. 16; in New-Jersey, Sept. 17; in Maryland, Sept. 18, and in West Virginia, Sept. 19.

W. C. Plummer of this city will speak in Pennsylvania for one week, beginning Sept. 7.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania will open the campaign in New-Jersey, speaking in Trenton on Friday, Sept. 18.

A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn will meet Senator Teller of Colorado in a joint debate on the silver question at Fort Edward, this State, Sept. 11.

The daily report by telephone from the Chicago headquarters announced that "Coin" Harvey yesterday withdrew his deposit from one of the banks in that city and insisted upon having it all in gold, which he immediately locked up in a safe-deposit drawer.

WALKER AGAINST BRYAN.

The Boston Bimetallist Is Back from England and Tells His Impressions.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Boston Institute of Technology, returned on the steamship St. Paul yesterday from a trip abroad, whither he went to attend the meeting of the British Bimetallic League in London. Gen. Walker said that the meeting was attended by all of the leading bimetallists of England. He received a letter from Mr. Balfour expressing regrets at his inability to be present. The General said that he returned more than ever confirmed in his belief in bimetallism, "but international bimetallism," said he, "and not the bimetallism of Bryan.

"In England men do not speak till they are ready, and therefore we have not heard what Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach think, as we should have were they public men of this country. It is an open secret, however, that Lord Salisbury is a strong adherent of the bimetallic idea."

Gen. Walker believed that it would be suicidal for the United States to take the initiative, while independent action would be injurious to the cause of true bimetallism, and he, for that reason, was opposed to it.

McKinley League's Appeal.

The McKinley League of the State of New-York issued yesterday a call to Republicans in the form of resolutions. These resolutions urge that all differences should be put aside for the general good.

The league will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union next Thursday evening, Sept. 10. There will be speches by Warner Miller, Senator F. D. Pavey, who is one of T. C. Platt's friends, and T. V. Powderly.

Colored Republicans to Ratify.

A meeting of the Colored Republican County Organization was held last night at 114 West Fifty-third Street to ratify the National and State Republican tickets. Charles F. Butler presided, and speeches were made by him, by Caleb Simms, and others. It was decided to hold a big ratification mass meeting before the 25th of this month, either in Carnegie Music Hall or in Lyric Hall.

AIR CARS RUN WELL UP HILL.

Motors on the Third Avenue Line Have a Satisfactory Test on Grades.

Experiments were made Thursday evening and yesterday afternoon with the compressed-air motor cars of the American Air Power Company on the tracks of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the results were pronounced satisfactory.

The test on Thursday night was for the purpose of trying the motors on grades. The cars were run from the compressing station, near the Fort Lee Ferry, across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the East River, back to Tenth Avenue, and up Tenth Avenue to Fort George. The cars were run back and forth, up and down the steep grade on Tenth Avenue, and repeatedly stopped. They responded promptly to the brakes. The cars were then run to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the East River, and back to the compressing station.

Among those who attended the experiments were Superintendent J. H. Robertson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Inspector Robert Ball, Chief Engineer R. A. Thomasseck, E. A. Willard, President of the American Air Power Company; Engineer E. E. Pettee, Robert Hardie, the inventor of the motor, and F. W. Huldekoper.

One of the motors made four regular round trips from Fort Lee Ferry to the East River on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, a distance of seventeen miles, and at the end of the experiment 300 pounds of air pressure was left in the cylinders. The car carried passengers, and the trips were made under ordinary conditions.

Fifteen Air Cars to Run on Broadway.

Assistant Engineer M. G. Starrett of the Metropolitan Traction Company said yesterday that the new air-motor cars to be run on Broadway were being finished, and would be shipped from the shops at Worcester, Mass., in about ten days. "The air motor is purely an experiment," he said. "Fifteen cars are deemed sufficient to test the principle thoroughly, and that is all that have been ordered. It is probable we shall start them all at once. Whether they will be run permanently and others built will depend, of course, upon their merits."

MR. FRANCK'S CHANCE FRIEND.

Had One Drink, Lost Consciousness, and Was Robbed.

Watchman Thomas Stewart of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, while patrolling the grounds Thursday night found a man lying unconscious on the grass near River Street. A bank book lay by his side, and his pockets were turned inside out.

He was taken to Police Headquarters, where City Physician Simon examined him, but could find no marks of violence. He believed, however, that the man had been drugged. In his pockets were found several cards and letters bearing the name and address of "Julius H. Franck, real estate and insurance agent, 1,083 Third Avenue, New-York City." The bank book bore the same address. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

Franck recovered consciousness yesterday morning, but seemed dazed. After a while he said that, if no valuables were found upon him, he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain and a diamond stud, $8 in cash, and a foreign draft for $100.

He had visited Hoboken on business, he said, and dined at Busch's Hotel. After leaving the hotel, he met a well-dressed stranger, of whom he made some inquiries in regard to real estate in Hoboken. After a while he went to a saloon and drank with his new friend, and remembered nothing more until he awoke in the hospital. He could not remember the location of the saloon.

Thirty years ago a physician told me I would soon die of consumption. I was troubled with constant coughing. I commenced to use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and it has never failed to bring relief.—(Rev.) I. N. WILLIAMS, Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1892.

For headache, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

BROOKLYN'S BROWN WATER.

Mr. De Vernon Says It Gets a Color After Leaving the Reservoir.

Commissioner of City Works Willis and several engineers of that department went down on Long Island yesterday to investigate the water supply and to see where improvements were needed to better the condition of the water.

Mayor Wurster has signed an order giving the Health Commissioner permission to use $3,000 for the purpose of employing experts, who will make a careful analysis of the water at different wells and reservoirs.

Engineer De Verona of the Water Department visited the Ridgewood reservoir on Thursday, and yesterday made public this statement:

"The reservoir at Ridgewood is the point at which all the water used in the city is received before its final distribution. If there is any trouble generally with the water at the sources of supply, it must be detected there. It is possible that isolated cases may be found where a chemical examination would show trouble with the water, but it would not affect the whole unless the trouble were general.

"The result of the physical examination which we made of the water at Ridgewood could not be more satisfactory. The water was perfectly odorless, colorless, and tasteless. It was cool, the temperature being 66°. It was of an ideally superior quality. This disposes of the question of the brown color, bad taste, and odor so far as it relates to the sources of supply generally. The chemical and biological examination of the water will follow. The taste in the water is due to some cause that operates after the water leaves the reservoir, and this will be located as soon as possible."

Engineer De Verona says that, even should there be decayed vegetable matter in the water on Long Island, it would not taint the water supplied to the city if the reservoirs at Ridgewood contained pure water.

He urges that the impurities are due to the water pipes in the city.

Commissioner Willis said that as he was now certain that the fault was in the pipes, he would to-day order the pipes flushed in order to remove the cause of the impure water that is now being supplied to the city.

SHE SIMPLY SAT IN THE WAY.

Mrs. Kattenhorn's Defiance to Police Telegraph Men.

In making changes in the police telegraph system on Jersey City Heights, the authorities have involved themselves in a quarrel with property owners. Superintendent William Foley, who has charge of the work, yesterday attempted to plant a pole in front of W. D. Gregory's market, 279 Central Avenue. Mr. Gregory informed him that the pole could not be planted there. The workmen were then instructed to place the pole on the line between 279 and 277. Eugene Murphy, owner of the adjoining property, joined with Mr. Gregory, and Superintendent Foley and his force moved on.

They halted at 269 Central Avenue, in front of a Chinese laundry kept by Charley Lee. He sent for Mrs. Kattenhorn, owner of the property. She pushed the workmen aside, jumped into the hole they had dug, and defied them to remove her. She was reinforced by the Chinaman and his assistant and two other tenants of the house, and Superintendent Foley deemed discretion the better part of valor. Mrs. Kattenhorn was told that if she would get out of the hold it would be filled.

Mrs. Kattenhorn declined to trust the Superintendent.

She told him to take his men away and she would attend to the rest. A block further down the street Mr. Foley found a disused telegraph pole, and he strung the police telegraph wires on that.

CANNOT OPEN HIS OWN SAFE.

Contractor McGibney's Bookkeeper Departs Suddenly.

Nicholas Butterworth of 358 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, who was employed as a bookkeeper by Henry McGibney, a coptractor, of Union Hill, has been missing for ten days, and McGibney is unable to open his safe, not knowing the combination. The condition of the missing man's accounts is not known. McGibney thinks, however, that Butterworth has taken a sudden notion to go on a vacation.

Mr. McGibney received a letter, postmarked New-York, in which was a little slip of paper on which were marked three numbers. These are supposed to be the numbers of the safe combination. Mr. McGibney and others spent all of yesterday in trying to open the safe, but without avail.

Another message, in the shape of a package, was received from Erie, Penn. The package contained a timebook and a bunch of keys, which open the inner compartments of the safe. Neither message contained a word from Butterworth, but the letters and package were addressed in his handwriting.

Mr. Butterfield lived with his aged mother. She has not heard from him since he went away, and fears that some harm has befallen him.

FIRED INTO THE CROWD.

The Negro Had Been Tormented by Loungers Who Wanted Beer.

Thomas Corrigan, twenty-eight years old, living at 250 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was shot last night by Alexander Boyd, colored.

Boyd is employed on the schooner Samuel Rickard, lying at the foot of Morgan Street. He was sent ashore about 6 o'clock for a quart of beer for the crew's supper. On his way back he alleges that Corrigan and several other men who hang about the dock demanded a drink of beer. He refused to let them have it. They tried to take the beer. Boyd upset the pail and spilled the beer, when he found himself overpowered.

The crowd, he says, followed him to the schooner and pelted him with stones and bricks. He ran into the galley and got a pistol. Returning to the deck, he fired into the crowd. The bullet struck Corrigan in the abdomen. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Boyd was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station. Half an hour afterward he tried to commit suicide by hanging himself to his cell door with a handkerchief. He was cut down and handcuffed to prevent his doing himself any further injury.

Mail Carrier's Shoulder Injured.

George Shaw, a porter at 275 Broadway, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander in $1,000 bail for examination next Thursday on a charge of assault upon Nicholas I. Clarkin, a carrier attached to the General Post Office. Clarkin says that as he was leaving the elevator at 275 Broadway Shaw seized his mailbag. He caught hold of Shaw, and in the struggle they fell down two steps at the landing, Shaw on top. Clarkin's shoulder blade was fractured. No quarrel is alleged, but it is said that Shaw and the carrier have been in the habit of being playful with each other. Shaw denies intending any harm.

Concern for the Kistna.

Some concern is felt for the safety of the British ship Kistna, Capt. Smith, which sailed from Calcutta April 1 for New-York, with a cargo of jute. She had been 156 days on the voyage, and is considered to be six weeks overdue. The Kistna is an iron vessel of 2,149 tons, and is 289 feet long. She belongs to E. Bates & Son of London.

THE TRIAL OF J. E. SMITH.

Fire Commissioners Expect to Bring It to a Close To-day.

The trial of J. E. Smith, Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Alarm, Telegraph, and Electrical Appliances in the Fire Department, was resumed yesterday before the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Mr. Smith was recalled by the prosecution for cross-examination. He was noncommittal in his answers, and compelled Mr. Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, to probe for information.

"I drafted the contract under which the underground telegraph cable was laid," Mr. Smith testified, "after a consultation with Mr. Farrell, the chief operator, and some of the operators under him. I cannot remember whether I spoke to any experts or not. I had a talk with some manufacturers of cables and concluded that a cotton-insulated and lead-covered cable was the best."

In explanation of the omission in one contract of a precise statement as to the length of a cable which was to be painted, Mr. Smith said that any contractor should have known that part of the cable would have to be laid in ducts, where painting was unnecessary.

In answer to a question as to whether he had tested the cable to see whether it conformed to the contract, Mr. Smith replied that the testing was done in the factory of the Underground Cable Company, at Pittsburg, where it was made. He said that he found the cable all right.

"Didn't you take the word of Mr. Wiley, the company's manager, in the matter?" he was asked by Mr. Campbell.

"No, not entirely. I was satisfied that the cable was all right."

At this point Mr. Olcott, attorney for the defense, arose, looked Mr. Campbell squarely in the eye, and asked: "Do you mean to say that you are going to attack the character of Mr. Wiley?"

"I am going to say without qualification that Mr. Wiley has been engaged in a scheme of bunkoing this city," said Mr. Campbell.

"I don't know, Mr. Campbell, that you ever mince your words," Mr. Olcott said.

"And I am very glad, Mr. Olcott, that you understand them. It is a credit to your intelligence," replied Mr. Campbell

"Mr. Campbell, you are always very distinct and loud," said Mr. Smith's counsel.

President La Grange brought the conversation to a close and the trial proceeded.

"Why did you draw all the contracts for the underground cables, after the first, so indefinitely?" Mr. Campbell asked Mr. Smith.

"Oh, I don't know," was Mr. Smith's reply.

"Why did you not specify how many conductors there had to be in the cables?"

"Because an ordinance had been passed by the Board of Aldermen requiring that all wires should be laid underground, and the Mayor and Aldermen were after us and urging us to get to work on the fire-alarm wires. We were greatly hurried at the time."

When Mr. Smith was asked why he had not reported the open circuits in 1895, Mr. Hall objected, on the ground that the Superintendent was not under any obligation to report such matters to the board. President La Grange and Commissioner Ford allowed the question to be answered. Commissioner Sheffield voted against the ruling of the board.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is the intention of the board and attorneys to close the hearing to-day.

At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday resolutions with regard to reports from the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau were adopted. The resolutions provide for prompt reports to the Commissioners of any failures of alarm boxes to work properly. They also provide for letter-press copies of daily reports of such disturbances as affect the proper transmission of fire alarms. The closing resolution directs the President of the board to notify G. L. Wiley, Manager of the Standard Underground Cable Company, that failures to receive alarm signals at the central office of the department sometimes occur because of broken screws in cable terminal head, and to request the company to proceed at once to replace the defective screws with the style of screws used by it in work done last Summer.

SEEMAN'S SUIT FOR WRONGS.

Case of Mrs. Sutton's Gardener Sent to a Sheriff's Jury.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the application to send the suit of John Seeman of New-Islip, L. I., against Mrs. Helen Remsen Sutton for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, to a Sheriff's jury to assess the amount of damages.

Mrs. Sutton is the daughter-in-law of the President of a line of steamships that ply between this port and San Francisco. She is also the niece of Col. Alfred H. Wagstaff, formerly President of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Seeman avers that on June 20 Mrs. Sutton caused his arrest on the charge of having stolen a valuable waist belonging to her. He was tried and showed that his daughter, who was employed as a maid by Mrs. Sutton, had borrowed the waist without his knowledge and had had her photograph taken. One of these photographs was seen by Mrs. Sutton, and she then caused the arrest of Seeman on the charge. The waist had been returned long before the warrant had been issued.

Seeman was discharged by the Magistrate, and then he was also dismissed by Mrs. Sutton as her gardener.

New-York Steam Company Enjoined.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court granted an injunction yesterday, on the application of Georgetto Goldschmidt, restraining the New-York Steam Company from running its plant at 52 to 56 East Fifty-ninth Street. Justice Smyth says: "Until the trial and decision of this action, the defendant is hereby absolutely restrained from in any way using and operating its boiler and smokestack for the manufacture and production of steam, and it is further ordered that if defendant stipulates not to appeal from this order, to modify or vacate it, the injunction shall be in force only after Dec. 1, 1896." There have been many complaints from the neighbors, who join with the plaintiff by affidavit, about the showers of cinders and soot from the company's smokestacks. The matter has been in court before, and the company said it would use smoke consumers. On this occasion the company's officers stated that they used the best appliances in the market, and denied that there was any nuisance.

Hermit Found Dead in His Hut.

MATAWAN, N. J., Sept. 4.—John Nichol for many years lived alone in a little hut on the Hillsborough road, near Texas. The shanty in which he lived was rickety and broken down, but the old man, who was past sixty, appeared to enjoy his life. He earned a little money by odd jobs in the neighborhood and by what he raised on the clearing about his place. Little was known of him, for he talked but little. Last Tuesday he was seen in a drunken condition on the road. Yesterday afternoon Ira Brower found the dead body of the old man in the hut. It is supposed death resulted from alcoholism.

Heavy Exportation of Silver.

The steamship Etruria, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 527,000 ounces of silver and 40,000 Mexican dollars, shipped by the following houses: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 175,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 162,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forshay, 75,000 ounces and 40,000 Mexican dollars; Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 40,000 ounces, and Lewisohn Brothers, 25,000 ounces.

ARION SOCIETY OUTING.

The Liedertafel Gesangverein to Entertain Them at Montreal.

About 300 members of the Arion Society of New-York and their friends started last evening on the great Autumn excursion of the society, which this year will be to Montreal, Lake Placid, Mirror Lake, and Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks.

They took a special train of vestibuled cars at the Grand Central Station, and will go over the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Grand Trunk Railways to Montreal, where they are due at 6 o'clock this morning. Here the excursionists will be met by a committee representing the Liedertafel Gesangverein of Montreal, who will escort them to the Windsor Hotel, where they will be the guests of that society.

After breakfast the excursionists will be driven to the places of interest in the city and to the summit of Mount Royal, where they will lunch, and the Twelfth Regiment Band, which will accompany them, will play American National airs. They will have a banquet in the evening at the hotel, and then the Twelfth Regiment Band, the Maennerchor of the Arion Society, and the Maennerchor of the Liedertafel Gesangverein of Montreal will give a grand concert, followed by a grand ball in the hotel ballroom, which will be decorated with the emblems of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

The excursionists will start for Lake Placid to-morrow morning and spend the day at the Stevens House, midway between Lake Placid and Mirror Lake. They will have a Gemeinschaftliches Sommernacht's fest, and the dishes will all be German. Music, speeches, and songs will follow.

The excursionists will break up on Monday into small parties and visit Willmington Notch, High Falls, Cascade Lakes, and other places in the neighborhood, and on Tuesday morning they will leave for Saranac Lake, and return to New-York in the evening.

Among those in the party are President Richard Katzenmayer and Mrs. Katzenmayer, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weinacht and Miss Weinacht, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wittmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. John Bohne, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Arens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. John Rocky and Miss Rocky, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Betzig, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thumm, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vetter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. George Schleuter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleck, C. Lucius, Otto Lebman, P. J. Meyer, Theodore Roettger, H. W. Roettger, A. Koenig, William Zaisser, A. P. Windolph, W. Mylins, Otto Timme and Miss Timme, Christian Brauneck and Miss Brauneck, B. Herfragel, F. Keifer, R. J. Dehnhoff, Dr. William Rausch, William Jones, John W. Haaren, Joseph Rupprecht, William Friedrich, John George and Miss George, R. Eschmann, B. Hammer, Charles Helder, and Miss Vornenbachter.

A DESPERATE MOTHER'S ACT.

Policeman Saves a Baby from Being Thrown into the Street.

A policeman and two agents of the Gerry society had an exciting experience Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Celestine Mangen on the roof of a five-story tenement in Downing Street. The woman, it is charged, keeps a disorderly resort in Cottage Place. She has two children—Ernest, three and a half years old, and Eugene, two years old.

Agents Barkley and Roberts of the Gerry society, accompanied by Policeman Brickwedel, went to the House in Cottage Place on Thursday afternoon to remove the children from their reputed immoral surroundings. When Mrs. Mangen saw them she divined the object of the visit, and, picking up her younger son, she ran out of the house. The other child was picked up by one of the women in the house, who endeavored to carry him away. This woman was caught before she left the house, and the child was secured.

Mrs. Mangen, with the child in her arms, took refuge on the roof of a five-story tenement, next to the corner of Bedford Street. When the policeman and the agents of the society, who had pursued the woman, reached the roof, they saw her at the edge, holding her baby out at arm's length. The policeman seized the child's dress, and tried to pull the baby from his perilous position.

The mother fought so hard that the dress gave way, and she then raised the child, to fling him over the edge of the roof into the street. The policeman and the agents of the society seized the woman and child, and dragged them away.

The woman was arrested, and when arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court she admitted that, rendered desperate by the fear of being separated from her children, she had intended to throw her baby into the street, and then jump after him. On her promise, however, that she would give up keeping a disorderly house, and would properly care for her children, Magistrate Cornell discharged her and allowed her to take her children home.

DUFFY HAD THE LAST LAUGH.

Long Island City Justice Was Abused, but He Fined Everybody.

Miss Mary Ferris, aged sixteen, accused Philip Einsmann in Justice Duffy's police court, Long Island City, with having thrown her from her bicycle on Third Avenue, Astoria, yesterday. Justice Duffy heard several witnesses and decided that Einsmann was guilty. He was lectured and sentence was suspended.

This did not satisfy Mrs. Ferris, the mother of the girl, and she declaimed against the Judge because he did not fine Einsmann.

"I'll fine him," said the Judge, "if it will please you, but if he is fined I will fine your daughter, too, for, according to the evidence, she was riding her bicycle on the sidewalk, which is against the law."

Mrs. Ferris insisted that Einsmann be fined, so Judge Duffy imposed $5 each on Einsmann and Miss Ferris. When called upon to pay her daughter's fine, Mrs. Ferris became indignant and refused to pay. She again abused the Court, and she was fined $5, the fine imposed upon Einsmann being remitted. He was so jubilant over his apparent victory that he began to dance in the courtroom, and he was then fined $5 for contempt of court.

The plaintiff and defendant agreed to withdraw all charges to avoid paying the fines. Justice Duffy laughed at them, and the clerk collected $15.

FUNERAL OF EX-JUDGE HYATT.

Representatives of the Courts and Militia in Attendance.

The funeral of ex-Judge S. Burdett Hyatt took place at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The coffin was surrounded with palms and beautiful floral offerings.

The services were conduoted by the Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Universalist Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and the quartet choir of the church sang several hymns.

Among those present were Chief Justice Van Wyck and Justices Newburger and O'Dwyer of the City Court, Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, Peter F. Murray, and John Quigg, Clerks of the City Court; ex-School Trustee Leopold Wormser, ex-Assemblyman Nicholas R. O'Connor, A. J. Baker, Peter Masterson, William C. Rogers, Isaac T. Brown, F. D. Croft, Col. Frederick Kopper of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Van Wyck, Capt. A. M. Underhill, Lieuts. Sniffin and Harway of the Seventh Regiment, and delegations from the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps and Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

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Closed Monday—Labor Day.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"For downright nerve there is nothing that equals that of the Brooklyn real estate agent just now," said the man who had been house-hunting and was on his way home from the city of vile water. "There had been a rumor floating about town that rents were cheap, comparatively, in Brooklyn, and I went over to investigate. I suppose I was spotted as a New-Yorker, and so as 'an easy mark.' At all events, prices were up in the sky for desirable rents that I looked at. They were made on a New-York City basis for me, at all events. I protested about prices, objected to cobblestone paved streets that are probably the worst in the world, and that still exist even in otherwise charming and desirable localities; spoke of the atrocious condition of the drinking water and the lack of good markets and grocery stores at anything like New-York City prices, and wanted a Brooklyn house at a Brooklyn price. I was calmly informed that if I didn't like the prices I could go back to New-York and take a rent at the prices there. He wanted New-York prices with Brooklyn's lack of everything that seems necessary to a man who would like to live decently on a moderate income. I didn't quite understand the situation. Finally, I met a house owner who was willing to rent one of his own houses. 'What is the reason for the stiff prices and the indifference of you Brooklyn people who have houses and apartments for rent?' I asked him.

"He was an honest fellow, and he said, frankly: 'Well, rents are so high in New-York, we hear, that there is to be a grand exodus to Brooklyn this month by New-Yorkers, and so we are holding off to get our prices, which, I am free to confess, have gone up about 33 per cent. since Spring on the strength of the expected influx of New-Yorkers when the seashore and mountain season is ended.'

"That is the key to the situation, and Brooklyn real estate men actually believe that New-York is to be depopulated in favor of the city across the bridge. Don't look for cheap rents in Brooklyn just now; it is useless."

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The boy who is possessed by the button devil has discovered a new way of displaying his daily increasing collection. He wears a jockey cap and pins his buttons on its long visor.

One little fellow was the envy of all the street gamins in a crowd waiting for Li Hung Chang the other day. The visor of his cap was completely covered with buttons of all kinds and inscriptions. There were more "buttons" than are dreamed of in the Chinese philosophy of political preferment. The crowning point in the decoration of the cap was a huge goldbug, worn as Li wears his red button, on the very top. Li Hung Chang, or "The Great Educated Plum Tree," as his name is put into English, had never had so many "buttons," and certainly had never enjoyed displaying them quite as much as this gamin, who felt that he had made himself a part of the vice-regal splendor of the Ambassador's reception.

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Late travelers on the Broadway cars ask every night, from 11 o'clock to midnight, what the men are doing whom they see in line along the sidewalk in front of Grace Church and stretching far around the corner into Tenth Street. Some of them are standing, but the most are sitting on the curbstone. They do not move and seldom speak, and their apathy and evident condition of waiting for something excite much curiosity. They are awaiting their supper. A kind-hearted baker has for about a year made a practice of giving a loaf of bread at midnight to every person who applied for it and who seemed to be hungry. He gave a cup of hot coffee with each loaf last Winter, but cut off the coffee ration since warm weather came in. A few minutes before the distribution a man goes down the line and weeds out the men who he thinks do not need the bread, and on a whisper from him they sneak out of the line and slink away. There are often 200 loaves given away every night.

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"You have no idea how many people come to hotel clerks to borrow money," said one of the men who look after the wants and comforts of the guests of an upper Broadway hotel. "I actually have to foot up my private books every night to see where I stand. To-day has been rather quiet, as there have been only seven old friends who tried to borrow of me. Some were successful. If a hotel clerk has ever worked in the West he becomes a bright and shining mark for this class of people when he gets placed in New-York. One came in the other day who made me angry. He rushed up to the counter with his face wreathed with smiles, and put out his hand with the greeting: 'Hello, John, old man, I'm glad to see you!'

"I didn't know the man, and I guess my return of his greeting was not very cordial. 'You ought to know me,' said he, 'I worked in the Great Northern in Chicago. I thought you would remember me, and I was going to ask a little favor of you!'

"I knew what was coming, and I told him that I was sorry I could not help him; that I was a little short myself. I had never laid eyes on the fellow before, but I suppose he had heard that I had worked several years in the West, and he made a guess at Chicago. It happens that I never worked in Chicago."

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"Did you ever ride in a street car at night when you were the only passenger for many blocks?" said a man whose work keeps him down town at night. "It is a peculiar experience. I got on a Broadway car last night, or rather early this morning, at Park Place, and I had the car to myself as far as Astor Place. I didn't have a paper with me, so I had nothing to keep me busy, and I didn't want to go to sleep. If there had been somebody in the car to look at, perhaps it would have been all right, but as it was, I don't think I ever felt so lonely in my life, and if I had been the solitary passenger much longer I would have gone out on the platform and talked to the conductor out of sheer desperation. If I were a railroad President I don't think I would care for a private car if I expected to travel alone."

A Boy Sentenced on His Birthday.

George Bentz, sixteen years old, was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of stealing a suit of clothes from Charles Hohnman of 750 Ninth Avenue. "How old are you?" inquired Justice Hayes. "To-day is my sixteenth birthday," replied the lad. "In passing sentence, the Court will take into consideration that this is your birthday," replied the Justice, "and present you with ten days in the City Prison."

Are you possessed with a feeling of weariness when you receive the usual bulky Sunday newspaper? If so

TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES

will interest you. It will be

AN INNOVATION

which is certain to prove attractive.

Among other features will be the following:

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.
The first great division in the Democratic Party, with half-tone portraits.
NEW-LONDON CROSS ROADS.
History of a quaint town.
X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHY.
Views of Dr. Morton, the American expert, with illustrations in half tone.
UITLANDERS DEFENDED.
Unpublished facts of Jameson's raid. By Richard Harding Davis.
DYNAMITERS IN PORTLAND.
Their life in the famous prison, &c.
EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LATEST PORTRAIT.
The War Lord and his only daughter.
PUBLIC OPINION.
The present trend of thought.
THE DANGERS IN MILK.
What they are and their source.
THE NEWEST BOOKS.
Full review of current publications.
THE NEW PLAYS.
A critical review of the week's events.
Chat About Sports, In Woman's Realm, The Clubs, Social Gossip, &c., &c.

A clean, dignified, honest, and trustworthy paper THE TIMES has ever been, one that has never feared to tell the truth under any and all circumstances, and one that has never descended to the cheap clap-trap of sensationalism or has permitted indecency and filth to take the place of news in its columns. It is a newspaper that no man has ever feared to take into his home and family, and it is now and has always been a credit to the newspapers and press of this country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Don't Fail to Buy To-morrow's Issue of The New-York Times.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers,

Saturday
September 5-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

GOLD READING FOR MAINE

REFORM CLUB CONCENTRATING WORK IN THAT STATE.

The Massachusetts Club Will Take Care of Other New-England States —No Danger of the Electoral Vote Going for Mr. Bryan, but a Congressman or Two Might Be Elected by Silver Men—Literature in Other States.

The Reform Club's Committee on Sound Currency is arranging a plan of co-operation with the corresponding committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, with a view of preventing the duplication of work, and of enabling one committee to assist the other where help is needed.

The Massachusetts Reform Club is preparing to cover the New-England States in its sound-money agitation, and it is probable that the New-York Reform Club will not pay much attention to New-England beyond filling such orders as it may receive from New-England newspapers for cartoons and reading matter.

The only exception to this rule will be in the State of Maine, which is viewed by the sound-money people with more apprehension than any other part of New-England. While neither the Massachusetts Reform Club nor that of this city has any fear of Bryan getting Electoral votes in New-England, there are a few Congressional districts where it is deemed wise to keep up an earnest campaign.

There are apprehensions that two Irish districts in Boston, which are always sure for Democracy by overwhelming majorities, may return Democrats this year who will either stand on the Chicago platform or, when elected, consider themselves bound by a party caucus on the currency question. The Massachusetts organization will prosecute a vigorous campaign in these and other Massachusetts districts where it may seem advisable and will not look to the New-York club for any other help than the supplying them with printed matter, of which the Massachusetts club has already purchased large quantities from the New-York committee.

Paying Attention to Maine.

The Reform Club Sound Currency Committee of this city, however, is paying some attention on its own account to Maine. Alone of the New-England States, Maine succumbed in large numbers to the greenback craze of twenty years ago, and the State then sent two greenbackers to Congress. The committee is regularly supplying about thirty papers in the State with matter, and will continue the work until after the State election there, Sept. 14. The club may send speakers to Maine to speak during the closing week of the campaign, but this is not decided yet.

The Sound Currency Committee is now drawing in its lines somewhat, and concentrating its efforts in the pivotal spots on the battleground. The educational work which the club has been carrying on for the last few years has been spread over the entire South and most of the West, literature having been sent to individual voters in every county of many States. But now the club is endeavoring to gather all its work into the uncertain States where the Presidential election will be decided and into the Congressional districts which may be swerved from silver to gold by a tenacious fight between now and election day.

To Work Intelligently.

The club has about 1,000 correspondents throughout the country, whose information as to the state of the feeling in their neighborhoods has been of much use in directing the club where to put its efforts, and the committee is now soliciting reports from them as to the prospects of electing gold men to the National House. When these reports are all in and carefully studied, the committee will select the districts which it thinks can be carried for the gold standard, and devote itself to those districts, abandoning those where the battle is assuredly lost.

A new series of publications on the money question has been started, in periodical form, under the title of "Present Problems." It is published semi-monthly, at 1 cent a copy. The first number is "The Free-Coinage Problem," by Lewis N. Dembitz of Louisville, and the second is, "A Horrible Crime; the Demonetization of Iron 2,200 Years Ago," by Alexander P. Hull of Atlanta. The next one published will be ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's pamphlet, "Free Coinage Dissected."

GLUE MANUFACTURERS FOR GOLD.

President Marshall Quotes Gen. Spinner's Sound-Money Sayings.

An address was made at the annual meeting of the United States Glue Manufacturers' Association, at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, by John Knox Marshall, the President, taking strong ground for honest money and against a depreciated and debased currency. His sentiments were applauded.

The association, which is more of a social than a business nature, is composed of representatives of the most prominent glue manufacturers in this country. There were present yesterday D. Webster King, King Upton, and D. W. Dowd, from the American Glue Company; H. P. Darlington of Armour & Co., W. C. Collins of Swift & Co., John Knox Marshall, Charles B. Adamson and M. W. Reed ofBaeder, Armstrong & Co., John F. Kehoe of Lister Brothers, Brad J. Cilley, F. W. Tunnell, C. B. Knox, Henry and Edward Deike, O. W. Upham, R. M. Gilleland, Constantine Weiss of the Illinois Glue Company, the Hammond Glue Company, and Rohrer & Morrow.

The Burning Question.

President Marshall referred to the financial question in the following terms:

"The subject that interests us most today is the financial situation. The burning question in our country at this time is, Shall its monetary standard be changed? Shall we pass from a sound to an unsound basis? Will the voters of our country arise in their patriotism and settle the question in the right way? Will the majority of voters see that cheap money cannot improve the condition of the debtor classes and wage earners?

"If the voters of the United States decide on Nov. 3 that our present money standard is the proper one we may feel assured that capital will forsake its hiding places, confidence will be restored, a great movement will ensue in all the arteries of trade, and once more we shall enter upon a happy and prosperous business.

"On the other hand, if the country decides that we must try the experiment of a cheap monetary system we shall live in turmoil for years to come. Allowing that cheap money elected the President and Congress, we still have the Supreme Court as the bulwark of the Nation, which would uphold as Constitutional every gold contract. The hope of the Nation would be in the Supreme Court, and long before its personnel could be changed the people would be brought to their senses, but while the country would be struggling through these years of doubt and uncertainty we would be sufferers. Let, however, the existing standard triumph, and our industries will be close to a renewed prosperity.

Views of Francis E. Spinner.

"We would like to quote the views of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States during the civil war:

"'I am nearly eighty-eight years old, and for more than half a century have watched and taken an interest in the monetary and commercial affairs of our country. I have no interests to subserve. I am confronting an open grave, and expect soon to sink into one. I love my country greatly, and I love its people more. The prosperity of our country and the happiness of the people that now are, and of the generations that are to follow, are the subjects of solicitude nearest my heart.

"'I cannot bear to sink into that grave which awaits me without giving this, my last note of solemn warning. If the country would avoid a great calamity, let it restore gold to be the sole standard of values and the consequent measure of all transferable commodities. Fortify the United States Treasury with gold coin, gradually replace the warehouse silver certificates with Treasury notes of all denominations, from a five-cent piece to a thousand-dollar note, based upon and redeemable from the gold on deposit in the Treasury.

"'This currency would not only leave the gold in the Treasury, but all that sixty-five millions of people possess as a guarantee for its redemption. Such an arrangement of the currency would constitute the Treasury of the United States into a safe insurance office against commercial revulsions and monetary panics. On the other hand, an ill-constituted and depreciated circulating medium, a dual standard of values, a redundant, inflated currency based on a greatly depreciated silver coin, such as the silver cranks desire, are the she-wolves which will breed and litter want of confidence, distrust, fears, failures, and panics upon our country and disaster and ruin upon our people. Let the people be warned of the danger that is before them.'"

President Marshall also favored the adoption of a uniform bankruptcy law, and recommended that measures be taken to secure the passage of the amended Torrey bill now pending in Congress.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—John Knox Marshall; Vice Presidents—King Upton and H. P. Darlington; Secretary—F. W. Tunnell; Chairman of the Executive Committee—D. Webster King.

After the business meeting the members dined at the hotel.

RELEASE FOR F. J. BISCHOFF.

Justice Pryor Decides that He Cannot Endure Imprisonment.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing that Franklin J. Bischoff be released from Ludlow Street Jail and the custody of the Sheriff.

Bischoff was arrested on March 16 in an action instituted against him by Charles D. Borneman, a grocer at 110 Tenth Avenue, to recover $4,525, which he alleged Bischoff had wrongfully converted to his own use.

Borneman charged that on Dec. 17, 1895, he arranged with William H. Peck to purchase a piece of property, and retained Bischoff as his counsel to examine the title to the property. The plaintiff alleges that on Jan. 2, 1896, he intrusted Bischoff with $4,525 to pay over to Peck for the property in question. Borneman says this money was never paid to Peck and has not been returned to him. When Bischoff failed to account for the money Borneman sued him for converting the money to his own use.

After remaining in Ludlow Street Jail from March 16 to June 30 Bischoff was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital because he was in a state of collapse.

In ordering Bischoff's discharge Justice Pryor says that the non-payment of the costs in the case by Bischoff is not a bar to the application for his release, and that under the law nothing more is requisite than an exhibition of his inability to endure the imprisonment or to pay the sum or to perform the act or duty required to be paid or performed.

"Neither," says Justice Pryor, "can I listen to the suggestion of counsel that the incarceration of the relator may be employed as an expedient to coerce his friends or family to discharge his indebtedness. The statute was never designed to extort money from those who do not owe it by applying pressure to the most sacred sensibilities of our nature.

"The relator's inability to pay the fine for which he is imprisoned is not disputed, and his detention in jail will certainly not augment his resources. He undoubtedly is guilty of grave misconduct. Nevertheless, the statute provides a relief from its penalties when they become impossible of endurance, and the conceded necessity of removing him to a hospital demonstrates that he cannot bear the imprisonment to which the order consigned him. I am persuaded that his continued incarceration will result in his destruction."

POLICEMAN ROONEY HELD.

Dennis Thompson Died of Concussion of the Brain from a Blow or a Fall.

Coroner Hoeber began an investigation yesterday into the case of Patrolman John Rooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with having caused the death of Dennis Thompson of 231 West Thirty-first Street by striking him with his club during a fracas in front of 392 Seventh Avenue on Thursday night. Thomas J. Murphy of 219 West Thirty-second Street told the Coroner that he was with Thompson during the affray. He said that Rooney arrested Thompson, who declared that he had not been making any disturbance on the street, and asked Rooney why he wanted to take him to the police station. Rooney thereupon struck Thompson without any further parley. W. A. Miller, a colored man, also told Coroner Hoeber that he saw Rooney strike Thompson. Hiram Freedman of 322 Seventh Avenue said when Rooney struck Thompson the latter did not fall to the sidewalk, but was caught by the policeman before he fell.

On behalf of Rooney, Probationary Patrolman J. E. Drexler, who was with him, and Henry Minster of 442 East Houston Street testified that they did not see Rooney strike Thompson. Rooney denied that he struck the dead man.

Coroners' Physician Schultze, who made the autopsy, said that Thompson had died from concussion of the brain caused by a blow or a fall. As the result of the preliminary examination, Coroner Hoeber at first committed Rooney to the Tombs, to await the result of the formal inquest, but subsequently placed the officer in the custody of Capt. Schmittberger. He explained that the change in the disposition of the accused policeman was due to the conflict in the testimony.

Praise for the Street Sweepers.

Capt. F. M. Gibson, Acting Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, received a letter from Mayor Strong yesterday, saying: "The exhibition given by the Street Cleaning Department on Tuesday last in its parade through the Plaza and Union Square was greatly gratifying to me, and deserved the plaudits given by the people there assembled. I congratulate you upon the discipline and effectiveness of the department, and through you extend the same congratulations to the officers and men."

WILL SUE N. C. GOODWIN

HIS WIFE PREPARING TO ASK FOR AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

She Says She Will Resist His Suit for Divorce in the California Courts, Where He Has Alleged Habitual Drunkenness on Her Part—She Declares that His Charges Are Unjust and Cruel—The Story of Their Separation.

Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, whose husband, a few weeks ago, before sailing for his Australian tour, began an action for absolute divorce on the alleged grounds of his wife's habitual drunkenness, made her first statement to the newspapers yesterday in the presence of her attorney, A. H. Hummel.

Mr. Goodwin's domestic troubles and his numerous escapades are well known to the public, yet there was much surprise expressed when it was announced that the actor had begun suit for divorce in the California courts, claiming a residence of three months in San Francisco. Coupled with this announcement came the information that Blanche Walsh, who had been engaged by Mr. Goodwin as the leading lady of his company, had been deposed, and that Maxine Elliott, generally regarded as one of the most beautiful women on the stage, had been secured to take her place.

Mr. Goodwin married his present wife in October, 1888. Her maiden name was Nella R. Baker. She had been married to a Dr. Pease at her home, in Buffalo, N. Y., but had secured a divorce a short time before her marriage to Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin purchased the house at 226 West End Avenue, and they lived happily until the latter part of 1891. Then Mr. Goodwin left his wife. She says she heard nothing from him for eight weeks. She then received a note from him him saying that he was living at the Lambs Club; that he had rented the house in West End Avenue, and requesting her to vacate.

Suit and Counter Suit.

Mrs. Goodwin then brought suit in the Supreme Court for a separation on the ground of desertion. Mr. Goodwin filed an answer, and in a counter-suit he alleged intemperance on the part of his wife. The counter suit was abandoned, and Justice Truax granted a decree of separation on May 10, 1892, the stipulation having been entered into that Mr. Goodwin pay to his wife $15,000 in cash and one-half the proceeds of the sale of the contents of the house, in lieu of permanent alimony to which the wife might be entitled under the decree. The money was paid, the personal property was sold, and Mrs. Goodwin gave up her dower right in the house and lot in West End Avenue.

Mrs. Goodwin says that when the suit was quietly brought in San Francisco, and when the attack was made on her character, she decided to assert herself. She will not only defend herself in her husband's suit, but she will bring an action against him in the New-York courts for an absolute divorce on the statutory grounds.

Under the California laws there are several grounds upon which suit for divorce can be brought, and the service may be had by publication. The definition of habitual drunkenness is briefly: "When a person becomes so addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as to disqualify him for the performance of his ordinary duties and inflicts great anguish upon an innocent party." The divorce laws of California, however, are not like those of Oklahoma, North Dakota, or South Dakota, Mr. Hummel said yesterday. In California, the plaintiff must show an actual residence. Mr. Hummel says that in his answer for Mrs. Goodwin he will not only deny all the charges in the complaint, but will in the counter suit claim non-jurisdiction. He is confident that Mr. Goodwin's case will be non-suited.

Mrs. Goodwin is a prepossessing woman, apparently about thirty years old. Speaking of the case yesterday, she said:

"All this came upon me like a bombshell. The announcement came on the day that I had buried a very dear brother. I had ceased to think of Mr. Goodwin except with feelings of contempt. He had flaunted his immorality under my very eyes, but I would have left him severely alone if he had not made an underhand attack on my character, which was intended to cast a shadow on my whole future life. Then I decided to resist his attack."

Forbearance No Longer a Virtue.

In a statement prepared for the newspapers, Mrs. Goodwin says:

"I have been separated from Mr. Goodwin for almost five years, and, although his escapades have been many and of great publicity, I have borne all silently, with no inclination to retaliate.

"In all these years I have laid no obstacle in his way that would in any way cause him to think of me, and he has fully improved the opportunity, but when he, coupled with all this, tried to follow a plan wherein he penetrates the quiet precincts of my home, a home which he has never seen, and where I have lived so quietly, and once more vent his vile, vindictive hatred upon me by an accusation which he knows is a base falsehood and entirely foreign to me, I am compelled to take my stand and thwart him. He knows how unjust and cruel it is, for why should he go to California and try to obtain his liberty through fraud, default, intrigue, and profound secrecy, casting upon me the stigma that he has, and flying to far-off Australia? For what? In order to marry another woman.

"I shall defend myself in this action, not so much to stop the divorce, as to free myself and my future life from any shadow he is trying to cast over it. His actions have been such as to forfeit honest men's respect, and he is a disgrace to manhood.

"There are misstatements made relative to my first marriage I wish to correct. It was not an elopement, as stated. On the contrary, it was one of the high-noon weddings of the season in Buffalo at that time, the ceremony taking place in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown (now rector of St. Thomas's Church, in this city) officiating."

Will Demand Alimony.

Papers in Mrs. Goodwin's suit for divorce are being prepared and will be served on Mr. Goodwin as soon as he returns to New-York.

Maxine Elliott, or Jessie McDermott, has a suit for divorce from her husband, George A. McDermott, now pending in San Francisco. Her husband was formerly a Mayor's Marshal. He brought an action against her for a separation in 1890, but their differences were patched up, and they lived together for some time. Now she asks for a decree of absolute divorce in California on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

Arrested for Having a Live Chicken.

Annie Deutsch, seventeen years old, was charged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Health Inspector Howell with violating one of the regulations of the Board of Health. Her offense consisted in taking a live chicken into the hallway of her home, at 65 Cannon Street. The girl said that she was sent by her parents to buy the chicken, and her cousin was waiting to carry it to a Jewish slaughter house to be killed. Magistrate Deuel said that he was sorry the law allowed him no alternative, and he held the girl for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

CLARKSON IS THEIR CHIEF.

The Popular Nebraskan Elected by the G. A. R.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation by the encampment this morning.

When nominations were in order the following candidates were presented to the encampment: Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska, nominated by Judge L. M. Hayward of that department; John C. Linehan of New-Hampshire, by Comrade Cogswell of that State; D. R. Ballou of Rhode Island, by Comrade Spooner of that State; Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade of New-York, by Comrade Brown of North Dakota, and Senior Vice Commander in Chief Hobson of Kentucky, by his State. The last named had not been mentioned before. Gen. Given of Iowa made a speech declining to allow his name to be presented because he was Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. New-York seconded Linehan's nomination.

The election of Clarkson was forecast by the outburst of applause which greeted his nomination. The friends of the other candidates realized the hopelessness of the situation. Ballou, Linehan, Meade, and Hobson withdrew in favor of Clarkson before a ballot was taken. The election was then made by acclamation.

Gen. Walker appointed Comrades Meade, Ballou, and Linehan a committee to escort his successor to the platform. Major Clarkson, in accepting the command of the army, made a speech expressive of his deep appreciation of the honor.

Adjt. Gen. Mullen of Minnesota was unanimously elected Senior Vice Commander, that office always going to the State where the encampment is held. The Junior Vice Commandership went to the South. Charles W. Buckley of Alabama was elected. Comrade Shoales of Georgia was also a candidate. A. E. Johnson of the Department of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., was elected Surgeon General, and the Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Massachusetts Chaplain in Chief.

The encampment installed the new officers and adjourned at 1 o'clock sine die.

Mrs. Agnes Hitt of Indianapolis was elected President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson, the new Commander in Chief, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1840. He was educated three miles from the battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861, within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months, in Company A, First Illinois Artillery. He went to Cairo, served under Gen. Grant there, re-enlisted for the war July 16, 1861, was promoted Dec. 1, 1861, to Adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; served with that regiment and on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to the command during the Arkansas campaign.

He assisted in raising the Third Arkansas Cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to Major, and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in most of the battles in Arkansas under Gen. Steele. In 1862 he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and has five children. He has been on the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, and was elected Department Commander of Nebraska by acclamation in 1890. He is also Commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

CONSULAR AGENTS APPROVED.

Germany and England Adopt the United States System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Weimar, has called the attention of the Department of State to the fact that the British Government has taken steps to supplement its Consular service by the appointment of commercial attachés. So far two of these attachés have been appointed, one at Berlin, whose field comprises Germany, The Netherlands, and Scandinavia, and one at Madrid, for Spain and Portugal.

The duties of these officials are to relieve the Consuls of the work of introducing British goods into foreign markets, and the beginning of this service has been noted with alarm by England's greatest trade competitor, Germany, where the press already has begun an agitation looking to the reform of the German Consular service to meet England's action, involving a special education and preparation of young men for a Consular career. It is demanded that the Consular officers be men commercially and technically trained, or else supplied with specially trained assistants.

Mr. Moore attributes this agitation in both Great Britain and Germany for the remodeling of Consular services to a perception of the excellent results attending the development by the United States of a system of special Consular reports upon matters calculated to benefit American producers and merchants. He suggests, however, that the improvement of the British and German Consular services will involve a corresponding betterment of our own service, if we are to retain and extend our present trade, and he quotes concisely from the views expressed in German trade papers touching the valuable services which may be expected from the employment of even a limited number of capable commercial attachés, who might visit all parts of the country to which they are sent and promptly inform our merchants of every trade opening.

BARNS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Storm of Thursday Night Disastrous for Farmers.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 4.—During the thunder shower last night lightning struck and burned the barn of Henry King of Lebanon, together with a quantity of hay and twelve cows. A barn in Scotland, owned by Robert Stanton, was burned with a quantity of hay. The house of Frank Fowler of Lebanon was also struck, but not burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—Barns of Eleazer Patelo and George Steward, in North Stonington, were struck by lightning last night and burned with nearly all their contents, including eleven head of cattle. On Patelo's barn there was no insurance.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 4.—A barn belonging to William Armstrong, situated near Old Bridge, was struck by lightning last night and set on fire. Five horses, hay, grain, and farming utensils were destroyed, causing a loss of about $1,500. There was no insurance.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 4.—The house of Joshua Barber, at Parkinson Terrace, was struck by lightning last night during the storm. Half of the roof was shattered and the attic was set on fire. The carrousel in Lake Side Avenue was wrecked and part of the smokestack in Rutan & Co.'s hatshop in West Orange was knocked off.

Gail Hamilton's Will Filed.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 4.—The will of Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) was filed for probate to-day. It contained no public bequests. The will is dated Jan. 25, 1895, and the executors are J. L. Bowen and Hannah A. Dodge. The property is bequeathed to Hannah A. Dodge during her life, and at her death is to be divided among the nephews and nieces.

ANNE GIES'S STONY PATH

HER LOVER FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS JILTED HER.

Her Father, After As Many Years' Service to Him, Disinherited Her —He Failed to Suit Her Taste in Stepmothers—She Sued Him and He Settled Rather than Risk His Life by Riding to the Court House —Took Revenge in His Will.

Christian Gies, whose will, cutting off his daughter with $500, was filed in the Surrogate's office Thursday, was a very eccentric man. Doctors told him that he had a disease of the spine, and that any jar or shock would prove fatal. Consequently, he never rode in a horse car or elevated train, never saw the Brooklyn Bridge, nor had he been below Fourteenth Street for the last twenty-five years. By pondering upon his physicians' advice, he developed the hallucination that he would drop dead the moment he set foot on a moving vehicle.

Mr. Gies laid the foundation of his fortune by close attention to his business as a barber. With $6,000 or $7,000 he thus saved he began to invest in property on West Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. He and his daughter, Anne—he was a widower—moved into a pretty house he owned at 258 West Twenty-fifth Street in 1870. Miss Gies was under twenty, and attractive.

Albert Drunnell then began paying attention to Miss Gies, with her father's approval, which was given readily, for soon after Mr. Gies married the mother of his daughter's suitor. Then there was trouble. The stepmother and the maiden couldn't agree, but the courtship kept up right along. Finally, Mrs. Gies died. Mr. Gies soon after went around the block and selected a third wife. A son was born as a result of this marriage, and he grew up while his sister's courtship went right on. Miss Gies disliked this stepmother also, so her father gave up the parlor floor to his daughter, and with his wife and son lived in the upper part of the house.

Miss Gies, now a spinster, cooked her own food. The boy grew up to manhood, and still Anne Rosalie Gies entertained her suitor. The young stepbrother married and went to live with his father and mother, but the spinster could not bear their presence. Then more trouble followed. Mr. Gies moved away, leaving his daughter in possession of the parlor floor.

It was only for a short time that she was left on the parlor floor, however. Her father decided that she must move to the top floor, as the parlor rooms could be rented more profitably. So up under the roof she went. Rent cost her nothing, but every cent of her other expenses she was obliged to earn by giving lessons on the piano. She is an accomplished musician.

Anne had not long been on the upper floor when her long-faithful, but at last faithless, lover ended the courtship of twenty-two years by breaking the engagement and marrying another woman. Miss Gies quarreled with her father then about some parlor-floor tenants who seemed to her objectionable.

Then she brought the action that resulted in her disinheritance. She engaged Lawyer Joseph H. Spratt of 280 Broadway to sue her father for services rendered. These services, she alleged, consisted of household drudgery, many trips down town to pay her father's taxes on $100,000 worth of property, trips to the gas company to pay gas bills, and bills of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestickmaker for many years. These duties she declared she performed as a faithful and dutiful daughter should, but had never received one cent of compensation. With her youth behind her, with her lover of twenty-two years married to another and passed out of her life, deserted by her father, and left alone in a flat, she believed that $10,000 would solace her.

Mr. Gies did not like to go to the Court House; so he sent for Lawyer Spratt to come to his house, saying he would settle. The lawyer would not say yesterday what the amount was, but others said the daughter received no lump sum, but an annuity for a term not yet finished. Mr. Gies drew up the will disinheriting his daughter and giving the bulk of his estate to his son, on Dec. 8, 1893, soon after the settlement of the suit.

"This daughter," said Lawyer Spratt yesterday, "does not propose, after having devoted the best years of her life to a whimsical and exacting parent, to see the property that should be hers left to her brother. However, she has not yet decided to contest the will."

Miss Gies, when seen yesterday, appeared to be about thirty-five years old, though she must be forty. She is a good-looking woman and dresses well.

JUSTICE PRYOR APOLOGIZES.

Says He Did W. H. Stayton an Injustice in the Savage-Neely Suit.

When the contempt proceedings against F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher, in the suit of Col. Richard Henry Savage, the novelist, to recover $12,000 in royalties, was called again yesterday before Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, Justice Pryor acknowledged to William H. Stayton, counsel for Mr. Neely, that he was in error Thursday when he intimated that the lawyer had misrepresented the status of the proceedings.

"I am satisfied," said Justice Pryor, "that I did you an injustice when I censured you, and I wish now to make the reparation as public as was the censure. I find that there was nothing in your conduct deserving censure."

Mr. Stayton thanked Justice Pryor, and announced that he had agreed to the appointment of a referee to determine whether his client, Neely, was in contempt of court in failing to produce books and papers, as directed to do by the Court.

Col. Savage's counsel, C. Bainbridge Smith, had charged that Neely was an unwilling witness and had caused trouble by evading questions and had failed to produce certain books. The contempt was fully argued Thursday, and Justice Pryor gave Mr. Neely his choice between being adjudged guilty of contempt or of paying the costs of a reference to determine whether he was guilty or not.

A referee will be named soon.

Deadly Quarrel over Music.

Patrick Mahon, thirty-seven years old, of 25 York Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of shooting Paola Mela, forty-nine years old, of 185 Mott Street, this city, in the abdomen yesterday in front of the prisoner's saloon during a quarrel over orchestras. Mahon was sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Mela is not expected to live, and Coroner Coombs has taken his ante-mortem statement.

A NOTABLE HUNTING TRIP.

Five Distinguished Hunters Going in Search of Big Game.

A party of five distinguished hunters will soon start for the Yellowstone National Park and the big game regions of Montana and Idaho. The party will consist of William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Capts. Baldwin and Maus. Dr. Webb and Mr. Vanderbilt will leave this city Saturday next in Dr. Webb's private car. Gen. Miles and Capts. Baldwin and Maus will join them at Omaha. There were to have been six in the party, but Lieut. Benton, a relative of Dr. Webb, who was invited to go on the hunting trip, died Wednesday.

The party expects to be absent at least a month, and perhaps it will not return until Winter. The hunters will be guided in the mountains by men familiar with the regions, and will be protected by detachments of United States troops.

Horses will be obtained in the Yellowstone National Park, but no hunting will be done in the park, as that is under Government control, and hunting within the reservation is prohibited. The party will then proceed to Fort Halleck, and then to Fort Pembina, on the Red River of the North. Making that place a base of operations, the party will make excursions through Montana and Idaho.

Dr. Webb's collection of shotguns is one of the most complete owned by any private individual in this country. Many are of special make, and all are finished in silver. Mr. Vanderbilt also has a fine collection of weapons, while Gen. Miles is well supplied. Capts. Baldwin and Maus are both crack shots.

Dr. Webb is now in the Adirondacks. George Barre is preparing his private car for the hunting expedition.

W. L. POLLACK & CO. FAIL.

The Liabilities of the Diamond Dealers About $125,000.

W. L. Pollack & Co., wholesale dealers in diamonds and jewelry at 68 Nassau Street, have failed, and Platzek, Stroock & Herzog have obtained a bill of sale from them to Joseph Frankel's Sons, who are now in possession thereunder. They have also secured the Chemical National Bank, National Union Bank, Lewis, Kaiser & Luthy, and some other creditors. The firm's embarrassment is attributed to poor business, impossibility of collecting outstanding accounts, and the refusal of banks and friends to make further advances.

Platzek, Stroock & Herzog state that there is every prospect of an early resumption, as some of the secured creditors have already indicated their willingness to aid in a general settlement with all of the creditors. The partners are William L. Pollack, William G. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt. William L. Pollack has been in business since 1879. William G. Pollack, his cousin, became a partner in 1885, and Mr. Blatt, his uncle, became a partner in 1891. They have heretofore always met their obligations. The liabilities are about $125,000; the assets are not definitely known.

Claims to the amount of $70,000 are secured. William G. Pollack was shot twice and robbed of diamonds worth $15,000 on Nov. 4, 1892, while traveling on a train from Omaha to Sioux City. His assailant was "Kid" McCoy, alias "Kid" Burke, alias Frank Sheriffe. Detectives found the robber in the jail at Leadville, Col., nine months later. He was tried and convicted, and was sentenced to imprisonment for seventeen years. Mr. Pollack recovered from his wounds, but he still carries one of the bullets in his arm.

AGAINST WILLIAM KELLY.

No Mandamus to Compel the Opening of His Paving Bids.

Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of William Kelly, a contractor, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to open and accept his bid for the paving of Fifth Avenue with asphalt between Fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

The conditions under which the contract was to be let were that if the bidder had not done work in this city to which he could refer he was to file some time before his bid a certificate with the Commissioner from a city where he had done work, the chief official of such city certifying to the quality of the work. He was also to furnish a description of his works, and his ability to do the work if it was awarded to him.

Mr. Kelly filed a certificate from a Western city, but it was alleged that it was not in proper form, and it was not accepted. Later, but not in the required time, he filed another certificate from the City of Fresno, Cal. When he filed his bid it was claimed that he had not met the requirements, and the Commissioner declined to accept his bid. One of the persons in the Commissioner's department also reported that Mr. Kelly did not have adequate works.

Justice Smyth holds with the Commissioner that Mr. Kelly did not file the proper certificate and comply with the provisions advertised, and so refuses to grant the mandamus.

Mr. Kelly's bid was over $80,000 lower than that of the successful bidder.

A COOK ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Samuel Tate's Room Packed with Household Articles and Furniture.

Samuel Tate was held in $1,500 bail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of grand larceny made by Mrs. Mollie Bassen, who keeps a boarding house at 249 West Twenty-third Street. He is a colored cook and lives at 218 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Tate worked for Mrs. Bassen as a cook for four months, and in the last month of his stay she missed several household articles. She suspected Tate, but, as she could not prove her suspicion, she continued him in her employ. Her losses amounted, up to Saturday night, when he left her employ, to more than $50. She reported the matter to the police, and Tate was arrested at his home Thursday night. His room was packed with household articles and furniture.

The detectives who arrested Tate learned that he had worked for Mrs. Morgan of 161 West Seventy-fifth Street and Mrs. W. J. Fulenweider of 106 West Sixty-ninth Street. They called on Mrs. Fulenweider and learned that in 1894 Tate had disappeared from her house, and at the same time she missed clothing, jewelry, and household goods worth $200. She visited the room where Tate was arrested and identified some of the things there as part of what was taken from her house.

Mrs. Fulenweider appeared yesterday as a witness against Tate.

Mr. Constable Eager for a Hearing.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, said yesterday that he was anxious to have pressed the charges of incompetency and unreasonable dealings contained in the petition filed with the Mayor for his removal from office. He said he was eager for a hearing.

MORE GOLD FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF $4,025,000 MAKES TOTAL RECEIVED $7,020,300.

Nearly All New-York Banking Houses That Do Foreign Exchange Business Are Now Engaged in Importing—A Further Reduction Yesterday in the Rates of Sterling Exchange—Money Raised on Pig Iron Used to Bring in Gold.

Three steamships brought gold from Europe into this port yesterday, making the aggregate of actual importations up to date $7,020,300. The total amount of the yellow metal engaged for importation thus far, including the gold that has already arrived, is $24,220,000. Nearly all of the banking houses in New-York that do a foreign exchange business are now engaged in the importation of gold.

The steamship Augusta Victoria yesterday brought in $1,750,000 in American gold coin, consigned to Lazard Frères, which was at once deposited in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal tenders. The same vessel brought $275,000 for L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $500,000 for the Bank of British North America, and $500,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The last-mentioned consignment was in gold bars, and was taken to the Assay Office.

On the steamship St. Paul there was $500,000 in gold for Lazard Frères, and on the Campania was $500,000, consigned to the New-York Life Insurance Company. The latter importation is part of a balance that has been lying to the credit of the New-York Life in London. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have received advices that the steamship Paris, which leaves Southampton to-day for this port, has on board $300,000 in gold, consigned to that house.

There was a further reduction in the posted rates of sterling exchange yesterday. The actual demand was not very brisk, and some sterling bills sold as low as $4.84 net.

A new element is being introduced into the gold import situation. Some of the downtown banks have lately made loans on warehouse receipts for pig iron, the borrowers using the money to import gold. As narrated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few days ago, the extremely low price of pig iron at the present time has led to the purchase of that commodity by capitalists, for storage, and in that way it constitutes an advantageous basis for the importation of gold.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

Joseph Ardenghi, on Whom Charlie Janone Landed, Knocked Senseless.

A piercing shriek startled the people in Mulberry Street, between Canal and Bayard Streets, yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, and they were horrified to see a child falling through the air. The lad's body struck Joseph Ardenghi on the head, knocking him down, and then bounded to the stone sidewalk.

Tender hands picked the little one up, but he was dead, and his body was frightfully crushed. The lad was Charlie Janone, six years old, who lived with his parents on the top floor of the five-story brick building at 85 Mulberry Street.

His mother had left him sleeping in bed while she went out, taking her baby with her. During her absence Charlie had awakened and climbed out on the fire escape to fly his kite. The string broke and Charlie reached out to catch the kite, lost his balance, and fell to the street. He had not stopped to dress, and was nude when he fell. Mrs. Janone fainted when she learned what had happened, and it was some time before she was restored to consciousness. She said that the children had been forbidden to play on the fire escape.

Ardenghi is a clerk in the dry goods store of Marcus Breier, on the ground floor of the building. He was rendered unconscious, but soon recovered.

HIS PROGRAMME OF REVENGE.

Harry Southgate Seizes Mr. Leffingwell's Trunks for Board.

Harry Southgate of Astoria, L. I., who is suing Arthur McG. Leffingwell of New-Haven, Conn., for $100,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections, has begun civil suit against Leffingwell to recover $85 for board for himself and his father, Douglas Leffingwell. Sheriff Butling seized two trunks belonging to Leffingwell at the Long Island Railroad station at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

According to the complaint, Southgate furnished Mr. Leffingwell and his son with board for eight weeks, the amount being $160. Of this amount $75 was paid, and Southgate is suing for the rest of the claim —$85. Mr. Southgate's lawyer yesterday said that he had seen a dispatch from New-Haven to the effect that Leffingwell had said that he would marry Mrs. Southgate if she gets a divorce, as a matter of honor, though there was no wrongdoing on his part.

"He will not have the chance," said the lawyer, "as Mr. Southgate will not get a divorce or let her get one."

FUNERAL OF JOHN BLOODGOOD.

Private Services Held in Calvary Church.

The funeral of John Bloodgood took place in Calvary Church, at Twenty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The services were private, only members of his family and about 100 friends being present. The Rev. William Stanley Henkell, assistant pastor of the church, read the Protestant Episcopal service, and the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Softly, Now, the Light of Day," "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and "Rock of Ages." The coffin was covered with a mass of white roses, and there were a number of floral pieces sent

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES ADVANCE STEADILY THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

Active Issues Gain Two Points or More —Bonds Strong and Fairly Active —The Indianapolis Convention Believed to Have Disposed of Bryan's Chances—Additional Arrivals of Gold—Strengthening the Treasury—The Montana Bank Failure.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Strength was the feature of the market from the opening until the close to-day. London was a buyer early in the day, but became a seller on the advance, without, however, influencing quotations. The principal trading was in Sugar, St. Paul, Burlington, and Louisville and Nashville. The advance in the Grangers averaged more than 2 points. Sugar also gained a couple of points, and Louisville 1¼. The coal stocks were notably strong—Jersey Central gaining 2¾, Susquehanna preferred 2½, and Reading 1¼. The industrials and general list all made material advances. The close was firm, and in many instances at the best prices of the day. The bond market was also strong and fairly active.

The excellent work of the Indianapolis Convention was undoubtedly responsible for the improvement in prices to-day. The result in Vermont was a satisfactory demonstration of the weakness of the silver movement in the East, and was also valuable as indicating the probabilities in other agricultural States. But the strength of the Indianapolis nominations and the quiet enthusiasm and the businesslike methods which prevailed throughout the convention carry conviction that States which might hitherto have been regarded as doubtful are no longer so Every one recognizes that with the defeat of silver in the coming election, confidence will return to both the commercial and financial worlds, and as Wall Street never waits for the event it is now discounting the better conditions which will exist in November. The news, besides that from the political field, included further small engagements of gold for import, the arrival of about $3,000,000 and the turning into the Sub-Treasury of $1,750,000 gold for legal tenders. The bank statement to-morrow is expected to show further withdrawals by country banks. Money on call loaned at 3 to 7 per cent., with the average about 5 per cent. There was perhaps a little easier tone to the time money and commercial paper markets, although rates continued stiff. Foreign exchange was again easier.

Close observers of the market are inclined to believe that the recent short interest in the market was underestimated, and that much of the strength has been due to its covering. Commission house business is still small, although it shows signs of growing. The demand for cheap bonds is one of the favorable features of the situation. The failure of the First National Bank of Helena, Mont., with liabilities of $3,500,000, was not reflected in the market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time money market was easier, although unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $78,929,278; balance, $3,586,879; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $201,083.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51½@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,645,476.87 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,645 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,635 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	22,338,860
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,970,868

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount. Boston—16 2-32@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.60 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

The railway bond market increased considerably in activity, and prices were correspondingly strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A. & T. H. 1st....3
Ann Arbor 1st....3
A., T. & S. F. gen.1
A., T. & S. F. adj..1⅞
Can. Southern 1st....1
C. & E. Ill. gen....1¾
C. & N. P. 1st., t. r.1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st., t. r. 1¼
L. & Nash. unif. 4s.1¼
Mid. of N. J. 1st....2
Mo., K. & East., 1st.1
Morris & Essex 1st..4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 1

N. Y., O. & W. 5s..2¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.2¼
N. Pacific con., t. r.1
N. P. col. tr. notes.1⅜
Northwest ext. 4s....4
Peo. & East. 1st....1
St. P. & R. 2d inc., 3d in. paid 1¼
St. P. 1st., C. & M. 2
Mo. R. 5s....1
Texas Pacific 1st....1¾
Third Av. 5s....1¼
T., P. & West. 1st..1½
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.1¼
Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.1¼

DECLINED.

St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r 1

Geo. Pacific 1st....2
Union El. 1st....5

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds made further sharp advances. The 4s, 1907, coupon, rose ½; the 4s, 1907, registered, the 4s of 1925, and the 5s, ¾. The sales were $19,000 currency 6s of 1898 at 103, and $81,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115⅝@116¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	105¾	106½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	115¾	116¼
4s, c., 1925	115⅝	116¼
5s, r., 1904	110¼	111
5s, c., 1904	110¼	111
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Messrs. F. P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse have consented, at the request of the holders of $2,500,000 of bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company, to act as a committee to prepare a plan for the reorganization of that company, which is now in the hands of a receiver. Bondholders are requested to send their names and addresses, with a statement of their holdings, to the Secretary of the committee, Mr. James N. Wallace, at 54 Wall Street, care of Central Trust Company of New-York.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Bank of the Manhattan Company, Twenty-third Ward Bank, Twelfth Ward Bank, Mount Morris Bank, Bank of the State of New-York, the State Bank, Germania Bank, Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, the Home Bank of New-York, Hudson River Bank, and Bank of New-Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	143½	145½	143½	143½	–2	140	146	134
American Cotton Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	9½	10	480
American Cotton Oil pf	44¾	46	44¾	46	+ 1¼	45	47	200
Am. Spirits Manufacturing	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	5¼	5⅝	766
Am. Spirits Manufacturing pf	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	– ⅛	15	15⅝	722
*American Sugar Refineries	113⅝	114¾	112⅝	114½	+2	114½	114¾	54,029
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅝	100¼	101⅛	410
American Tobacco	62½	64	62¼	63⅜	– 1¼	63¼	64	5,850
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛	11⅝	11¾	1,810
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛	17⅝	18⅛	1,270
Baltimore & Ohio	12½	12⅞	12½	12½	– ⅛	12⅝	12⅞	500
*Bay State Gas	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛	15½	17½	100
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛	21	21½	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	+ ¼	85	87	150
Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45¼	– ⅛	45⅝	45½	320
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛	13⅞	14	2,230
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	63⅜	65⅜	63½	65½	+2⅜	65⅜	65½	24,690
Chicago Gas, t. r.	57¾	59½	57¾	59⅜	+ 1¾	59	59¼	8,305
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	69⅞	68¼	69½	+ 1⅝	69⅜	69¾	34,555
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	126	127	126	127	+ 1	126	128	692
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	98	96¾	99	–2	98¾	99	6,011
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	145	145	145	+ 4¼	85	87	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	57	59¾	57	59¼	– 2½	59¼	59⅝	704
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛	25	25¼	520
Colorado Fuel & Iron	18½	20	18½	20	+ 1½	19⅝	19⅞	2,060
Consolidated Gas Company	145	146½	145	146½	+ 1½	146	147	925
Delaware & Hudson	122	122	121	121	– ⅛	121	121¾	367
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛	42½	43½	100
Erie	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛	13½	13¾	700
Erie 1st pf	30½	30¾	30½	30½	–2	30	31	200
General Electric	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26¼	+ ½	26¼	26½	5,215
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ 1⅝	89	90	100
Illinois Steel Company	38½	39	38½	37½	+ 1⅛	37⅝	38	1,620
Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	+ 1¼	25	26	182
Keokuk & Des Moines	2	2	2	2	–1	2	3	100
Laclede Gas	21	22	21	21½	+ ½	21	21¾	750
Lake Erie & Western pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½	64½	65	100
Lake Shore	144¾	145½	144¾	145⅜	+ ⅝	145	146	625
Louisville & Nashville	40	41½	39⅞	40⅝	+ 1½	40⅝	40¾	21,111
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	+ ⅛	2	2½	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	5	5¼	5	5½	+ ⅛	5	5½	200
Manhattan Con	82⅝	83⅛	82⅝	82½	+ ¾	82½	83	9,015
*Metropolitan Traction	93	93	93	93	+ ¾	92½	93¼	110
Michigan Central	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	– ¼	87	90	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	+ 1⅝	15¼	17	325
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+ 9⅜	70	75	125
Minnesota Iron	47	47	46	47	+ ½	47	48	716
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	22⅝	22	22¼	– ⅛	22¼	22½	415
Missouri Pacific	19	19⅛	19	18¾	+ ⅛	18½	19⅛	1,678
*National Lead Company	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜	21½	21⅝	500
*National Lead Company pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅞	82¾	83½	100
New-Jersey Central	99¼	101½	99¼	101½	+2½	100	101½	1,675
New-York Central	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	– ⅛	92½	93¼	800
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	11¼	11¼	11	11	–1	10⅝	12	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅛	– ⅛	8¼	8⅝	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	21	23⅛	21	23⅛	–2½	23	23½	1,335
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	13½	13½	13½	13½	– ⅛	13	13½	200
North American	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼	– ⅛	4¼	4⅜	1,459
Northern Pacific, all in. paid	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ 1	11½	11⅝	1,600
Nor. Pacific pf., all in. paid	18⅝	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	+ 1⅝	19½	19⅝	2,300
Ontario & Western	12½	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛	13	13¼	800
Pacific Mail	19	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛	19⅛	19½	2,010
Phil. & Reading, 3d in. paid	13⅜	15⅞	13⅝	15	+ 1¼	14⅞	15	14,320
P., C. C. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12		12	12⅜	200
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45½	47	45½	47	+2	46	48½	220
Pullman Palace Car Company	141½	142	141½	142	+ ½	142	145	733
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	109	109	108	108	..	108	110½	25
St. Louis Southwestern	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..	37⅜	4	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8⅝	8½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	37½	38	37	37	..	37¼	38	1,405
Southern Pacific	16	16	16	16	..	16	17	300
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛	7⅞	7⅞	1,100
Southern Railway pf	20⅜	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+1	21	21½	3,120
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20½	20⅝	20	19⅝	– ½	19⅞	20½	5,315
Union Pacific, t. r.	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛	5⅝	5⅞	1,050
U. S. Cordage	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛	3⅞	4	200
*United States Leather pf	48¾	50⅛	47¾	50⅛	+1⅝	49½	50¾	4,158
United States Rubber	17	17	17	17		16⅞	17¼	100
United States Rubber pf	71	72½	71	72½	..	70	74	227
Wabash	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	5⅝	5⅝	940
Wabash pf	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜	14	14½	1,530
Western Union Telegraph	79⅜	80½	79	80	+ ⅛	80	80¼	5,285
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅛	6¼	6	6	– ⅛	6	6⅛	1,375
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	– ⅛	23¼	24½	145

Total sales 252,452
*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	..	1.55	1.70	100

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	1,000	61¾	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	3,000	67½	
A., T & S F gen 4s	25,000	74⅝	
	39,000	74¾	
	3,000	74⅝	
	4,000	74½	
	3,000	74⅝	
	27,000	74½	
	61,000	74½	
	30,000	74⅝	
	6,000	74⅜	
	5,000	74⅜	
	10,000	75½	
Adjustment 4s	6,000	32⅝	
	2,000	32¾	
	4,000	32⅝	
	22,000	33	
	25,000	33½	
	1,000	33½	
	3,000	33⅜	
	500	33½	
	45,000	33⅜	
	5,000	33½	
	15,000	34	
	20,000	34½	
	60,000	34½	
	1,000	34¾	
	1,000	34½	
	11,000	34¾	
	10,000	34	
Atlantic & Pacific inc	30,000	106	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	107	
Cent Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	100	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	3,000	100	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	67½	
C, B & Q deb 5s	5,000	95	
C & E Ill gen 5s	2,000	97¾	
Chicago & Erie 1st	10,000	105	
	5,000	104⅞	
C & N P 1st, Trust Co Certfs	3,000	107	
	30,000	40¼	
	10,000	40¼	
	18,000	40½	
	18,000	41	
C & N W Ext 4s	1,000	102	
C, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	100	
	5,000	100¾	
	8,000	100¾	
	1,000	99⅞	
C, St L & N O 5s	3,000s20F	114	
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	120½	
Col Mid 1st, Trust Co Certfs	10,000	68	
Den & R G 4s	500	85	
Den & R G 1st	18,000	112	
E T, V & G Div 1 5s	1,000	89	
	8,000	108	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	5,000s20F	59	
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div 5s	2,000	80½	
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co Certfs	2,000	51½	
Gal, Harr & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	90⅜	
	1,000	91	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	3,000	103	
Int & Gt N 1st	4,000	115	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	5,000	90½	
	2,000	90⅜	
	1,000	91	
Keokuk & D M 1st	2,000	102¾	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000	87½	
	1,000	87¼	
L E & W 1st 5s	1,000	114	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	5,000	111	
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s	25,000	72¾	
Louis & Nash Cons	1,000	104½	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	73½	
Midland of N J 1st	1,000	113	
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac W'n 5s	3,000	109¼	
	4,000	109½	
Chi & Mo River 5s	5,000	105	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000	86	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	4,000	80	
Mo, K & T 2d	1,000	50¼	
	29,000	50⅜	
	10,000	50¼	
Mo, K & T of T 5s	4,000	89	
Morris & Essex 1st	1,000	134½	
	6,000	125½	
	10,000	126	
N, C & St L 1st	15,000	95	
N Y, C & St L 4s	1,000	102	
N Y & N E 1st 6s	3,000	110	
	2,000	110⅜	
N Y, L O & W Con 5s	2,000	105¾	
N Y, S & W 1st Rfdg 5s	5,000	94	
	1,000	94¾	
N Y, S & W GM	3,000	65½	
	10,000	66¼	
Nor Pac 1st 6s	2,000	112¾	
	2,000	113	
Nor Pac 1st reg	5,000	112	
	25,000	113	
Nor Pac 2d Coup, Trust Co Certfs, assented	1,000	105	
Nor Pac 3d Coup, Trust Co Certfs, assented	2,000	65¾	
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co Certfs, assented	10,000	75	
	1,000	74	
	4,000	74¼	
	7,000	74⅜	
	35,000	45	
Nor Pac Col trust notes, J F M & O Certfs	15,000	86¾	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	9,000	92½	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	1,000	75	
Oregon R & N Co, Collat Trust 5s, Tr Co Ctfs	3,000	61	
Oreg Short Line 6s, Tr Co Certfs	30,000	106	
Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000	72½	
	5,000	73	
	5,000	74	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co Certfs, 3d installment paid	7,000	32¾	
	9,000	32	
2d pf inc, Trust Co Certfs, 3d install p'd	10,000	18	
	10,000	18¾	
	10,000	19	
	1,000	19½	
	2,000	19¼	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs, assented	1,000	73½	
	14,000	74	
	2,000	73¾	
	5,000	73¾	
	23,000	74	
	15,000	74¼	
	2,000	74	
	8,000	74¼	
	10,000	74½	
	2,000	74¾	
Rich & Dany 6s	1,000s20F	113	
Rio Grande Wn 1st	1,000	69	
	3,000	69¼	
St J & G I 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	38	
St L A & T H 1st 5s	5,000	105	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000	69	
St L & I M 1st ext 5s	1,000	99	
St L S W 2d ins	6,000	24½	
San An & A P 4s	2,000	50	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	5,000	93½	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	14,000	84¼	
	6,000	84	
	4,000	83½	
	1,000	83⅝	
	9,000	83¾	
	9,000	84⅜	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	79	
	1,000	80½	
Tex & Pac 2d inc	10,000	17	
Third Av 1st 5s	2,000	119	
Tol, Peo & W 4s	1,000	68½	
T St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	64	
Union Elev 1st 6s	4,000	70	
	1,000	71	
	1,000	70½	
	1,000	71	
Un Pac ext s fd 8s	1,000	73	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	2,000	99½	
Un Pac Col Tr 6s	1,000	95	
U P, D & G 1st	5,000	29¼	
	10,000	29¾	
	5,000	29⅝	
	10,000	30	
U S Cordage Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	9,000	17	
	5,000	17⅜	
	10,000	17½	
	5,000	17¾	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	110	
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	103	
	2,000	103¼	
	8,000	103	
	1,000	103¾	
Wabash 2d 5s	6,000	68½	
West Shore gtd 4s	2,000	102½	
W N Y & P inc	6,000	11	
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	20,000	30	
	1,000	30¼	
	4,000	30	
	5,000	30⅛	
	10,000	30¼	
	12,000	30⅝	
	10,000	31	

Total sales $1,402,500

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced —Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 61¼; Reading, 1, to 7⅝; Erie first preferred, 1, to 30½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 70⅝; Erie, ⅜, to 13½; Atchison, ⅝, to 12⅝; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 91¼, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 41⅛. Declined—New-York Central, ½, to 95¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 5-16, for money, and 3-16, to 112 7-16, for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,086,459, against $2,246,370 last week, and $3,868,502 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,060,918, against $2,141,238 last week, and $3,925,205 in the same week last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	97
American Bank Note	33	40
American Grocery 1st	..	200
American Grocery pf	..	38
American Typefounders' Company	25	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	103	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	5	10
†Boston & New-York Air Line	90	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	99	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	101	104
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	112
‡Broadway Surface 2d	99	104
‡Broadway Surface 2d	161	163
*Brooklyn City Railroad	63	67
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	3	5
Brooklyn Elevated	..	100
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	104
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	100	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	63	66
Celluloid Company stock	50	60
*Central & South American Telegraph	105	115
Central Cross-Town	195	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
†Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	101
Continental Trust	138	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	42	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	91	96
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	166
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	..	101
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	90	94
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	187½	197½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78¼	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	93	97
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	65
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	101	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	54
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	93
Guaranty Trust Company	390	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68½	70½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	45	55
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	99	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	100	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	37	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	84	89
Lafayette Gas stock	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	94	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Lorillard Company pf	102	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	103	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	105	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	275	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	7	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	..	48
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	82	87
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	205	215
National Citizens' Bank	120	130
National Bank of Commerce	190	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	97
National Wall Paper stock	..	82
In Jersey & New-York R. R.	..	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stugs	..	¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	30	33
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	..	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	84	87
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. R. R. stock	107	114
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. H. Telephone	164½	170
New-York Air Brake Company	11	14
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	..	100
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1035	..
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	98	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	85
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	190	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	64	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	345
Pitts., Port Wayne & Chicago R. R.	148	153
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	76	79
Pratt & Whitney	5	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	67
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	45
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	75	85
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	102	105
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	89
*St

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Sept. 3, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,309,004.00
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		11,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		72,008.48
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$175,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	104,103.53	
		279,103.53
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		129,010.28
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		$2,434.07
Specie, as per schedule		57,735.64
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		68,729.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$127,793.62	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	15,352.83	
		143,146.50
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		2,711.77
		$2,155,353.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$135.30	
Exchange	101.64	
Other profits	4,801.00	
		5,037.94
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,654,387.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,697.82	
Certified checks	18,920.73	
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,318.55	
		1,720,324.59
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$37,482.66	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	282.29	
		37,764.85
Due savings banks		41,935.88
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		321.00
		$2,155,383.96

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision. The President, being absent, cannot join in this report.

WILLIAM H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me.

GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

on the evening of the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,869,722.35
Due from Directors		12,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		551,384.15
Banking house and lot,	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		144,400.00
Specie		1,485,213.76
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		2,311,570.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$4,644,869.39	
Other items carried as cash	121,935.94	
		4,766,805.33
		$24,091,045.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund		2,050,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		33,372.01
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$9,756,128.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	287,187.20	
Certified checks	3,281,544.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	22,308.31	
		13,347,168.76
Due trust companies, State and National banks		3,485,622.06
Due savings banks		2,863,347.99
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		220,493.21
Unpaid dividends		11,041.56
Taxes in suspense		30,000.00
		$24,091,045.59

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President of The Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report with the schedule accompanying the same is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the third day of September, 1896; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by the deponent, the 4th day of Sept., 1896, before me.

W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK

at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,687,865.99
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		121,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		536.63
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		267,768.89
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	122,000.00	
		180,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		723,364.25
Specie, as per schedule		508,725.15
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		189,573.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$113,765.16	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	26,346.37	
		140,111.53
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses	$4,529.15	
Exchange	476.08	
		5,005.18
		$4,767,948.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$9,091.46	
Interest	372.02	
Other profits	62,090.44	
		71,553.92
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,869,723.42	
Certified checks	25,428.98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,242.30	
		3,896,394.70
		$4,767,948.62

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me.

GEORGE P. KNAPP, 66,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$422,864.81
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		2,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		110,021.12
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		21,325.00
Specie, as per schedule		32,228.17
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		69,090.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$45,046.93	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,548.94	
		46,595.87
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		1.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00	
Real estate for bank building	20,500.00	
United States bonds	41,000.00	
Premium do	5,199.00	
		$822,824.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$1,043.81	
Exchange	74.54	
Interest	76.40	
Other profits	11,784.78	
		12,979.53
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$658,051.49	
Demand certificates of deposit	115.03	
Certified checks	19,544.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,897.50	
		682,608.86
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$199.75	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	184.45	
		384.20
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors, as per schedule		30.20
Due savings banks		6,772.18
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		50.00
		$822,824.97

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner So. Boulevard and 3d Av., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896, and that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision. The President, being absent, cannot join in this report.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the 4th day of September, 1896, before me.

GEORGE G. RAY, (11)
Notary Public,
New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,464,681.65
Liability of Directors, as per schedule		384,198.87
Overdrafts, as per schedule		519.32
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		102,347.06
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		333,360.58
Specie, as per schedule		294,439.52
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		237,810.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,563,838.06	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,856.01	
		3,565,694.07
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		16,800.31
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$7,654,872.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$14,517.95	
Exchange	210.69	
Interest	45,162.59	
Other profits	182,067.14	
		241,958.37
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,511,688.04	
Demand certificates of deposit	826.00	
Certified checks	3,283,926.48	
		5,796,440.52
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$72,131.31	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	29,222.56	
		101,353.87
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividend		120.00
Taxes reserved		15,000.00
		$7,654,872.76

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision; and R. L. Edwards, President, is absent, and cannot join in this report.

B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 4th day of September, 1896, before me.

HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$839,588.56
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		54,972.03
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,778.05
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		91,015.49
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$228,378.87	
Other real estate, as per schedule	55,758.14	
		284,137.01
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		55,526.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		4,580.00
Specie, as per schedule		9,767.82
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		61,915.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,501.62	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	14,481.71	
		65,983.33
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		458.36
		$1,469,711.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$28,487.71	
Exchange	472.56	
Interest	3,656.90	
		32,617.17
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,004,595.72	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,909.51	
Certified checks	10,086.63	
Cashier's checks outstanding	522.52	
		1,027,204.38
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		50,000.00
Due savings banks		58,135.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		1,755.00
		$1,469,711.64

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. Lexington Ave. and 125th St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWD. P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me.

PETER S. GUTTELL,
Notary Public,
(N. Y. Co., 31.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HUDSON RIVER BANK

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$632,438.39
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		139,300.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		208.85
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		159,409.60
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		25,100.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		59,110.41
Specie, as per schedule		26,507.33
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		66,079.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$40,203.27	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	7,212.83	
		47,416.10
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		3,156.37
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Safe-deposit vault		23,600.00
		$1,282,326.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$4,058.94	
Interest	1,883.82	
Other profits	27,123.51	
		33,066.27
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$878,515.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,960.71	
Certified checks	13,909.88	
		895,386.47
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		317.51
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		156.00
Reserved for taxes		3,400.00
		$1,282,326.05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

PETER SNYDER, Cashier of Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision, and Frederic B. Elliott, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the fourth day of September, 1896, before me.

C. H. GARDNER,
Notary Public for Kings County and New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK OF NEW-YORK

at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$130,854.55
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		39,307.01
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		295,624.55
Specie, as per schedule		73,289.51
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		58,226.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$43,008.12	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,675.06	
		44,683.18
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		2,393.02
Total		$744,377.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$808.75	
Exchange	.87	
Interest	4,147.77	
Other profits	78,502.79	
		83,550.18
		3,565,694.07
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$551,254.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	49.54	
Certified checks	9,293.63	
Cashier's checks outstanding	50.00	
		560,647.64
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		180.00
Total		$744,377.82

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 808 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said bank at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of September, 1896, before me.

WM. G. CONKLIN,
Notary Public, New-York County, M. C. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 3d day of Sept., 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$734,001.10
Due from other banks		83,660.44
Banking house		36,500.00
Other real estate		65,954.94
Bonds and mortgages		21,875.00
Stocks and bonds		188,545.00
Cash		95,359.70
Exchanges for Clearing House		55,392.09
Current expenses		4,295.19
Furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
		$1,289,583.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		9,700.00
Undivided profits		38,865.09
Deposits subject to check	$1,088,453.02	
Certificates of deposit	3,500.00	
Certified checks	4,497.85	
Cashier's checks	67.50	
		1,091,518.37
Due other banks		50,000.00
		$1,289,583.46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the third day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the third day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of Sept., 1896, before me,

W. B. ROTH,
Notary Public.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE

Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Last Address Known to Us.
July 17th, 1882.	$71.29	Mrs. Willie Barclay	214 West 42d St.
Aug. 25th, 1891.	142.87	Mary S. Benner, ex-ecutrix	5 Farragut Place, Morristown, N. J.
Dec. 4th, 1890.	112.12	Mary E. Mairs	15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879.	129.78	Jno. Aug. Pell	365 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887	243.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.	214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th, and Apr. 21st, 1879.	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue	The Westmoreland, 4th Av. and 17th St.
Sept. 9th, 1882.	275.23	M. S. Wells.	561 5th Av.
Oct. 10th, 1890.	91.49	Lily Wilson.	272 Madison Av.

City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1896.

SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ct. filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM

at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,503,711.07
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		3,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$164,967.35	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	1,291.44	
		166,258.79
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		68,081.69
Specie, as per schedule		156,616.28
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		16,960.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$200,374.79	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	5,818.08	
		206,192.87
Current expenses		3,748.68
		$2,125,019.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$1,474.88	
Exchange	11.64	
Interest	5,651.61	
Other profits	17,119.20	
		24,157.33
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,379,504.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,370.00	
Certified checks	11,381.63	
Cashier's checks outstanding	21,399.88	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	68,414.49	
Due savings banks	168,342.10	
		1,650,562.05
		$2,125,019.38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 29th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision.

FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the fourth day of September, 1896, before me,

J. HOWARD WILLETT,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co., 109.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

at the close of business, on the 3d day of September, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$464,508.68
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		101,787.06
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		430,719.46
Specie, as per schedule		125,034.33
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		118,972.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		32,585.72
Current expenses		7,892.06
		$1,324,479.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$18,663.07	
Exchange	57.52	
Other profits	165,625.96	
		184,336.55
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	863,800.08	
Certified checks	130.87	
		866,930.90
Due savings banks		73,099.88
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		112.50
		$1,324,479.33

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of The Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 3d day of September, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 3d day of September, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of September, 1896, before me,

WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (25,) New-York County.

FINANCIAL.

SELL

THAT IS OUR OPINION OF THE STOCK MARKET. OUR REASONS WE WILL GIVE IN NEXT TUESDAY'S LETTER. THE LAST PUBLISHED TIP OF OURS WAS TO SELL ST. PAUL. PRICE WAS 79¾. WE SAID IT WOULDN'T SELL AT 80.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON.

MAIN OFFICE,
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a **BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE** to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR,
18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE,
45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK

of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York:

W. L. Covert,	Fair Haven, N. J.,	July, 1888	$68.90
E. V. Coogan,	New-York City,	January, 1891	59.42
D. A. Dowling,	New-York City,	January, 1891	55.11
David Horgan,	19 Second St.,	January, 1890	389.91
M. Schwab & Co.,	220 Church St.,	November, 1873	60.38

Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886 ..... 51.18

Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896.

JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING Co., No. 19 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 1, 1896.—DIVIDEND NO. 27.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from 5th to 16th inst.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY LOWER MARKETS AND LIGHT SPECULATION.

Influenced Mainly by the West, with Local Scalping—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Fairly Active and Lower—Coffee Was Easier and Quiet.

There was a lack of animation to the grain speculation, and prices were lower with the West and on local realizing, with trading confined mainly to local scalpers. Provisions were offered freely at easier prices, without special demand. Cotton was fairly active and unsettled, with the close lower on better crop reports. Coffee was quiet and easier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	19½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	8½@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western, steam	3.65 @ ..
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8 @ 8½
Copper, lake	10.50 @10.75
Lead	2.70 @ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts were without special features, and closed weak at ⅛@¾c decline, following the weakness at the West, with free realizing and a moderately active trade, chiefly in the way of scalping and switching. Spot was ⅝c lower, and in fair export demand; sales, 161,000 bushels, including 17,000 bushels No. 3 hard Winter, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 120,000 bushels ungraded spring, on private terms, for export. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, ¾c under December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ⅞c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 2c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 11,209 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 66,217 bushels; receipts, 100,200 bushels

639 cars, and 311,337 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were ¾d lower. Export clearances amounted to 256,280 bushels. May wheat opened at 54¾c, sold at 54¾c, declined to and closed at 54¾c, ¾@¾c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 461,068 bushels; shipments, 739,891 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 295,684 bushels.

OATS—The situation in corn, from a business standpoint, was reproduced in oats, and the tone was likewise very similar. The undertone was extremely weak, however, oats traders expressing confidence in the ultimate recovery of prices. Receipts were 361 cars, and 95,195 bushels were withdrawn from store. Exports were practically nothing. May oats closed ¼@¾c under yesterday. Cash oats were steady for good, but ¾@1c lower for poor quality.

RYE—Was quite strong. Offerings were light and the inquiry generally good. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 30½c, and No. 3 at 29@29½c. Sample sales were made at 20@28½c for no grade. At 29½c for November, and at 30¾c for No. 2. September was 30½c bid; October, 32c, nominal; December, 3c, nominal. Receipts were 16 cars.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steady. Offerings were smaller and buyers manifested little interest. Receipts were 14 cars. Nearby ranged from 18c to 22c and old from 20c to 32c.

TIMOTHY—Was easy. Prime cash, $2.60, nominal; September sold at $2.50, with $2.52½ afterward bid. Country lots, $2@$2.55. Prime clover, cash, as 70, nominal; October sold at $5.80.

PROVISIONS—Product pursued a downward course, disregarding a steady hog market in the adoption of a tone and a leaning rather to the influence coming from grain. January pork closed 10c lower, January lard 6@7½c lower, and January ribs 2½@5c lower. Domestic market was quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on bacon. Receipts were moderate and the shipments large. The cash market was active and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 705 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Ocean tonnage was in good demand and scarce. Line agents have booked 500,000 bushels, mostly corn, for export via Boston, the rate being about 15.93c per bushel. Lake rates were steady at 1¼c for corn to Buffalo and 1¼c to Port Huron.

HIDES—Were strong. The situation remains about as reported yesterday. Packers' quotations were as follows: Native heavy, 7¼c asked; light, 6¾@6¾c asked; native cows, heavy, 7c asked; light, 7@7¼c asked; butt brands, heavy, 6¾c asked; light, 5½c asked; Colorados, heavy, 6c asked; light, 5c asked; Texas, heavy, 7@7¼c asked; light, 6¼c to 6¾c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	56¼@..	56¾@..	56¼@..	56¼@56¾
Dec.	58¾@58⅞	58⅞@..	58¾@..	58¾@58⅞
May	63¼@..	63¾@..	62⅝@62⅞	62⅝@62⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	20⅜@..	20⅜@..	20 @..	20 @..
Oct.	20¾@..	20⅜@..	20⅜@20½	20⅜@20½
Dec.	21¾@..	21¾@..	21⅜@..	21⅜@..
May	24⅜@..	24⅜@..	24⅜@..	24⅜@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	15⅝@..	15⅝@..	15 @..	15 @..
Oct.	15⅝@..	15⅝@..	15⅝@..	15⅝@..
May	18⅜@18⅞	18⅜@18⅝	18⅜@18⅝	18⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.52½	$5.57½	$5.52½	$5.57½
Oct.	5.60	5.62½	5.52½	5.60
Jan.	6.72½	6.72½	6.60	6.65
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.22½	3.22½	3.22½	3.22½
Oct.	3.32½	3.32½	3.27½	3.27½
Jan.	3.67½	3.67½	3.62½	3.62½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Oct.	3.17½	3.20	3.15	3.20
Jan.	3.37½	3.40	3.32½	3.35

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was moderately active and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 26@26¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 51@54c, by sample; No. 2 red, 60@60¾c; No. 2 corn, 20@20¾c; No. 2 oats, 15¼@15¾c; No. 2 rye, 30½c; No. 2 barley, 32c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 64¾@65c; prime timothy seed, $2.60, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $5.60@$5.65; lard, per 100 lb, $3.30@$3.32½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.15@$3.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.70. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,445	9,483
Wheat, bushels	128,567	67,523
Corn, bushels	333,015	615,347
Oats, bushels	374,085	359,035
Rye, bushels	15,109	25,000
Barley, bushels	16,571	7,716

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 16c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11½@12c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The sales of the week are 2,895,700 lb domestic and 240,000 lb foreign, against 1,767,000 lb domestic and 195,000 lb foreign last week, and 2,124,200 lb domestic and 958,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 49,191,363 lb domestic and 23,574,900 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 123,187 sacks and bales domestic and 115,378 bales foreign. There has been quite a start in purchasing. The buying is still for speculation. The Vermont election has led buyers to believe that sound money and ultimately protection are assured, and they have accordingly been selling down blocks of territory and unwashed wool. There have been no more sacrifices of decent territory on a basis of 25c clean. Only scrubby Utah can to-day be obtained at that figure. There are bids for fine lines of American territory on a basis of 28c, clean and delivered in Bradford, England. So far only 90,000 lb have been shipped at the coast, and freight makes wool more valuable in Boston at present prices."

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The opening wheat market told the story of an earlier sentiment to-day, and the developments of the session did not change the morning situation, except to add to the bearishness. September was traded in only in a small way; December opened at 55¾c, advanced 1-8c, dropped to 55c, and closed at 55¼c, against 55¾c yesterday's cash wheat: Millers were good buyers of old No. 1, paying within ¼c of December prices; No. 2 sold at ½@¾c under old No. 1, and old No. 2 at 1@2c under No. 1; new No. 1 Northern was taken at 1½@2c under December; new No. 2 Northern and No. 3 at 1½@2½c under No. 1, and No. 3 at 3@5c under; no report of receipts and shipments on account of being Minnesota Day at fair; on track: No. 1 hard, 58¾c; new, 54¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; new, 53¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53¼c; new, 51@52c. Flour—Patents, $3.05@$3.35; export and domestic bakers', $1.90@$2.60; production, 43,000 bbls; shipments not reported. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $3.75; shorts, $4; middlings, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Wool—Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 16@17c; X, 16@17c; medium, 18½@19c; coarse, 18@19c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine, or X, and XX, 14@15c; medium, 18@18½c; coarse, 17@19c. Fine Washed Delaine—X and XX, 17@19c; medium washed combing and delaine, 19@20c; coarse do, 19@20c; Canada do, 19@21c; Tub Washed—Choice, 19@20c; fair, 18@19c; coarse, 17@18c. Medium washed combing and delaine, 14@15c; coarse do, 14@15c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine, or X, and XX, 10@12c; medium and coarse, 13@14c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 6@8c; medium, 8@9c; coarse, 9@10c. Montana—Fine, 8@9c; medium, 9@12c; coarse, 10@12c. Territorial—Fine, 7@9c; medium, 9@10c; coarse, 10@12c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Wheat opened easy; December opened at 56¾c, fell to 56¼c, and closed at 58¼c; cash ranged 3¼c below; sample wheat, ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 54½c; choice do, 55½c; old, 57c. Sample barley unchanged for No. 2 old; new, 1c below, and choice extra, 3@4c lower; almost unsalable; No. 2, 33c. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1, on track, 32½@33c. Flour steady, and moderate demand; active on the basis of $3.25@$3.35 for hard Spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls; wheat, 30,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,800 bushels; rye, 8,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,014 bbls; wheat, 6,500 bushels; rye, 92,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Sept. 4.—The wheat market dropped ⅝c to-day. The cash demand was excellent, but trading was exceedingly dull, and there was no speculation to speak of. Cash sales were 200,000 bushels, the mills taking 5,000 bushels. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 57¾@57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅝@54⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅝@53¾c; No. 2 Spring, 51⅝@52⅜c; rejected, 45⅜@51⅜c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; September, No. 1 hard, 57⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c bid; October, No. 1 hard, 56¼c; No. 1 Northern, 56¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 58¼c asked; May, No. 1 Northern, 63¾c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Spring wheat closed ½c lower for spot; fair trade; cost, insurance, and freight unchanged; Winter wheat closed dull; unchanged. Corn closed firm; unchanged. Oats closed steady; unchanged. Rye nominal. Flour—Fair demand, only steady best patent Spring, $3.50@$3.55; bakers' straight, $3.25@$3.35; best Winter, $3.55@$3.60; bakers', $3.20@$3.35. Millfeed lower, dull, and weak; coarse Winter bran, sacked, $9.25; medium Winter bran, sacked, $9; sharps, $8.50; coarse Spring, $8.25; middlings, Spring, $10; middlings, Winter, $10.50; rye feed, $10.50; hominy, sacked, $9.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

BEEVES—Receipts were 173 cars, or 3,045 head—121 cars for slaughterers and exporters direct and 52 cars for the market; the supply was heavy, including a large number of common native and range cattle, and trade was slow at a decline of 10@25c on common and medium natives and rangers, while good to choice native steers held up to the full Wednesday prices; about 8 cars were to sell as a late hour; Texans, Colorados, and half-breeds sold at $3.05@$3.90 per 100 lb, common to choice native steers at $3.35@$4.75, bulls at $2@$3.40, and cows at $1.30@$2.75; city-dressed native beef sides sold at 6½@8c per lb; to-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers steady at 10@11c, dressed weight; American sheep selling at 9@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef slow at 8¼@9¼c per lb; no later Glasgow advices; no shipments from this port to-day. On Saturday the Mohawk will take out 600 cattle, to be daily divided between J. Shamberg & Son and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; also about 1,900 quarters of beef for the last-named firm; the Idaho 247 cattle and 408 sheep for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 410 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; the Galileo 153 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and the British King 800 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son; the Etruria 1,600 quarters of beef for Swift & Co., making, with 150 cattle to go on the Llandaff City, a total of 2,592 cattle, 2,548 sheep, and 11,582 quarters of beef, all to the European markets with the exception of 140 sheep.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 5 head; no trading of importance; feeling dull for all grades, except choice; nominal quotations, $20@$45 for inferior to choice cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 545 head, all for the market; demand fair at fairly steady prices for veals, while grassers and buttermilks were well sustained, and the pens were cleared, with the exception of a few late arrivals that were not put on the market; common to good veals sold at $4@$7 per 100 lb, with no strictly prime offered; grassers and buttermilks at $3.25@$3.50; fed and mixed calves at $5.50@$4.25; a car of Western calves at $5.12½; country-dressed veals firmer at 7@10¼c; little calves at 5@6½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 5@7c, and city-dressed veals were quoted at 7½@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 22½ cars, or 4,949 head—3 cars for export alive and 19½ cars for the market, making, with 13½ cars held over yesterday, 33 cars on sale; buyers needed little or no coaxing in the shape of common and medium stock, and only bought at bottom prices, which were fully as low as yesterday; choice and extra lambs were picked up at yesterday's figures, and 15 cars, mainly inferior grades, were likely to be held over; poor to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.50 per 100 lb, a few extra do at $4; inferior to prime lambs at $2.75@$4.50; culls and poor to fancy do at $4.75@$5; culls sheep at $1.25@$1.50; dressed mutton slow at 4@7c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts were 21 cars, or 3,306 head, including 239 head for the market; feeling firmer, including good heavy to light hogs sold at $3.60@$3.90 per 100 lb; pigs were quoted at $4@$4.15, and choice to fancy do went to outside buyers at $4.25@$4.40; country-dressed sealer at 5@5½c for medium weights and 6@6½c for light do.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,474 head; total for week thus far, 14,212 head; for the same time last week, 8,734 head; consigned through, 1,814 head; for New-York, 794 head; on sale, 160 head; market opened quiet and steady; closed dull; prime steers, $5.50; good to choice, $4.35@$4.50; veals steady at $5.50@$6.50; common, $4.25@$5; late sales: Light pigs, 6 loads grass Texas steers at $3.10@ sales, 6 loads grass Texas steers at $3.10@ $3.15. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 8,160 head; total for week thus far, 43,380 head; for the same time last week, 40,280 head; consigned through, 1,760 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 5,400 head; market opened fairly active and 5@10c higher; closed steady; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.50@$3.55; pigs and light, $3.55; mixed packers, $3.40@$3.45; roughs, $2.75@$3; stags, $2@$2.50; late sales: Light pigs, $3.50@$3.40; all sold but few late arrivals. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 3,200 head; total for week thus far, 32,600 head; for the same time last week, 27,900 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 3,400 head; market opened stronger and with a better demand; closed strong for lambs; steady for sheep; prime native lambs, $4.45@$4.60; fair to good, $4.15@$4.35; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.40@$3.60; common to fair, $2.50@$3.25; heavy export, $3.40@$3.50; Canada lambs, $4.50@$4.75; late sales: Common to fair Canada lambs, $4.25@$4.40; Canada ewes, 135 lb, at $3.60.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Market steady; prime, $4.50@$4.65; good, $4.25@$4.35; fair, $4.05@$4.15; fair, $3.50@$3.90; common, $3 @$3.50; rough fat, $3.10@$3.70; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.50; bologna cows, per head, $50@$15; fresh cows and Springers, $14@$40. Hogs—Market active; prime light and best medium, $3.80@$3.90; common to fair, $3.40@$3.45; heavy, $3.10 @$3.20; roughs, $2@$3. Sheep—Market dull; prime, $3.60@$3.65; good, $3.30@$3.50; fair, $2.80 @$3.20; common, $2@$2.50; culls, 50c@$1. Lambs—Choice, $4.50; common to good lambs, $2.75@ $4; veal calves, $5@$5.50 heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; market opened strong; closed weak; light and shipping, $3@$3.15; medium, $2.85@$3; heavy, $2.80@$2.90. Cattle—Receipts, 8,200 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4@$4.60; fair to good, $3.10@$4; cows and heifers, best, $3@$3.35; fair to good, $1.70@$3; bulls, $1.75@ $2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.40@$3.75; calves, $5@$11. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market higher; native steers, $3@$3.40; native cows, $2@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.75@ $3.15; Texas cows, $2.10@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; market strong; light, $3@$3.30; mixed, $2.75@$3.30; heavy, $2.90@$3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 235 head; market firm; native sheep, $2.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; market dull and generally easy; common to extra steers, $3.15@$5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$2.65; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.25; calves, $3.50@$4.10; Texans, $2.50@$3.25; Western rangers, $2.15@$4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; market firm; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.70@$3.20; common to choice mixed, $2.05@$3.80; choice assorted, $3.25@$3.40; light, $3.15@$3.40; pigs, $2 @$3.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; market dull and easy; inferior to choice, $2@$3.80; lambs, $3 @$4.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 48s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s; short ribs, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 24s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 26s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 22s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 39s; do, colored, dull at 40s. Tallow—Prime city, firm at 17s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 15s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2½d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, steady at 2s 3d. September steady at 2s 9d; October steady at 2s 8¾d; November steady at 2s 9d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 38-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 31-64d, value; October and November delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 29-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Sept. 4—5 P. M.—Produce—Resin, 6s 3d per cwt for fine American. Sugar, 10s 9d @11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96°, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 11½d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3d. Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 29s per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 29s. Linseed cake, £4 13s 9d per ton for Western. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 26s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s per cwt. Sperm oil, £27 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@5 11-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 18s 6d per cwt. Resin, 5s 1½d per cwt for American strained. Pepper, 3¾d for fair Singapore white. Manila Hemp—Good, £18, cost, insurance, and freight. Nutmegs, 110 to lb, 1s 2½d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 9d@18s 6d per cwt; mutton, 19s@20s 6d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 9d@2s 3d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hind quarters, 3s@3s 8d.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Southern Rate War Likely to Stimulate Freight Traffic.

The wholesale cut in freight rates of all classes authorized by the Southern States Freight Association goes into effect to-day, and the development of events will be watched with much interest by shippers as well as railroad men. For the past week or two some of the largest shippers in the Northern cities have been holding back as much of their freight as possible, in order to avail themselves of the inevitable slaughter of tariffs consequent upon a bitter railroad war.

The Seaboard Air Line and the score or more of transportation companies in the Southern States Freight Association will cut rates to all competing points about 33 1-3 per cent. The Seaboard Air Line may possibly go still further in the way of reductions, its General Manager having declared his intention to get his share of the business at all hazards. The companies in the Southern States Freight Association have resolved to meet every cut of the Seaboard Air Line, so that the shippers of freight are likely to have their commodities transported very cheaply for the next few weeks at least. This rate war will undoubtedly give a decided impetus to freight traffic in the South.

It is expected that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will be asked to make a ruling on the alleged violation of the law in the action of the Southern States Freight Association in making its cut rates apply only to competitive points. The long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act forbids such discrimination, it is argued. The men who raise the point claim that under the provisions of the law, if rates are cut to a certain point, they must be reduced also to all nearer points.

Long Island Railroad Presidency.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., has resigned the Second Vice Presidency of the Southern Railway Company in order that he may accept the Presidency of the Long Island Railroad, which was made vacant by the death of Austin Corbin. The Directors of the Southern Railway Company, at a meeting held in this city yesterday, accepted Mr. Baldwin's resignation, to take effect Sept. 15. W. W. Finley, who was formerly Third Vice President of the Southern, and recently went to the Great Northern system, will succeed Mr. Baldwin.

The Executive Committee of the Directors of the Long Island Road has unanimously recommended the election of Mr. Baldwin as President of that road, and favorable action on this recommendation will undoubtedly be taken by the full board on next Tuesday.

Columbus Line in Receiver's Hands.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 4.—The Columbus Central Street Railway Company went into the hands of George H. Worthington of Cleveland, as receiver, this morning. The company is capitalized at $1,500,000, and is bonded for that amount. It has $175,000 in notes and open accounts, and $150,000 due to its President, John J. Sheperd of Cleveland, as liabilities. The company owns a suburban road and depends largely upon this traffic for its income. The rainy season cut off this income this year and rendered the company unable to meet its obligations to small claimants. These became persistent, and the action taken to-day is at the instance of the bondholders, who are determined to preserve the property. The Directors found it impossible to borrow money.

Chicago Great Western.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The report submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1896, increased $1,073,721.82, or 29.53 per cent. over the preceding year, and the net earnings for the same period increased $580,228, or 70.8 per cent. H. A. Gardner of Chicago, H. E. Fletcher of Minneapolis, and A. Oppenheim of St. Paul were unanimously re-elected Directors.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Judge Acheson has filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia overruling the demurrer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and requiring it to make answer to the suit of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. The demurrer was to the complainant's bill in equity praying for an injunction restraining the prosecution of a suit in the Supreme Court of New-York. The action was brought by the Lackawanna Company to have the Susquehanna and Western Road restrained from delivering coal, for the transportation of which there has been an agreement since February, 1882, to any common carrier except the Lackawanna Company.

—President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has been in this city the greater part of this week. He said yesterday: "In view of the unsettled business conditions throughout the country and in the State of Colorado, purchases of supplies and materials will be restricted for the current fiscal year. We shall continue for the next two or three months to exercise the most careful supervision of expenditures."

—G. G. Lynch has recently been made Assistant Superintendent of Transportation on the Atlantic Coast Line, with headquarters in Florence, S. C.

—A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says that the Illinois Central proposes to buy the Owensborough, Falls of Rough and Green River Railroad.

—Albert E. Little, the Treasurer of the reorganized Northern Pacific Road, is the eldest son of Stephen Little, the expert accountant.

—Stockholders of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad will hold their annual meeting in St. Paul on Oct. 8.

—For the fourth week of August the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Road show an increase of $58,000.

—C. O. Skidmore has resigned as Master Mechanic of the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:30|Sun sets...6:27|Moon rises...3:00

HIGH WATER SEPT. 5.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:22 A. M.	5:45 A. M.	7:34 A. M.
5:42 P. M.	6:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
America	London	Aug. 29
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 30

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 29
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 3
Palatia	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
Veendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 26

MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

Cevic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Clintonia	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Eldorado	New Orleans	Sept. 3
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Aug. 27
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Merida	St. Lucia	Aug. 31
Mobile	London	Aug. 27
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 3

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

Kensington	Antwerp	Aug. 29
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 1
Russia	Hamburg	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'ton	Sept. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Alene	Sept. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	Sept. 5	Hull	32 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Dania	Sept. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 8	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 8	St. Pet'sburg	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	19 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Frisia	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Massdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Sept. 4.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:06 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Aug. 29, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:42 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen Aug. 18, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Humburg Aug. 27, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg Aug. 19, via Havre Aug. 20, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Aug. 29, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Zephyr, (Swed.,) Wickolm, Rio Grande do Sul 64 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to master.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS El Sud, for New-Orleans; Lady Furness, for Cape Town and East London; H. H. Meier, for Bremen; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Rio Grande, for Brunswick; Tjomo, for Bridgetown and Georgetown; State of California, for Glasgow; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Ship State of Maine, for Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Aug. 22 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New-York Aug. 21 for Dover for orders, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New-York Aug. 22 for Antwerp, passed Dover to-day.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Capt. Bisson, from Para, sld. from Barbados for New-York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Newcastle for New-York to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Aug. 15 for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 1.

SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 2.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Aug. 21, arr. at Nieuwe Waterweg yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New-York Aug.